INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

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I 2

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIII NO. 139--- BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

PUNJAB GOVT'S. OFFENSIVE AGAINST CONGRESS.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL BODIES DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Congress Unconcerned.

ACTIVITIES TO CONTINUE AS USUAL.

WAR ON GANDHI CAPS & TAKLIS.

LAHORE, June 25.

H. E. the Governor-in-Council has declared unlawful the following associations under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 as they "interfere with the maintenance of law and order and constitute a danger to the public peace":—

(1) Punjab Provincial War Council, (2) Amritsar District War Council, (3) Punjab Provincial Satyagraha Committee, (4) Punjab Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabha, (5) Punjab Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabha Committee, (6) All Naujawan Bharat Sabhas throughout the Punjab, and (7) Workers' Training College, Lahore, otherwise known as Workers' Home.

The Congress has decided to carry on its activities as usual in defiance of the above notification.

The Punjab Legislative Council holds its next session in Simla beginning on July 22.—A. P.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 25.

Consequent on the declaration as unlawful associations numerous searches and arrests are reported of "War Councils" and Nawajiwan Sabha members all over the Province, particularly in Amritsar, Lyallpupr, Jullunder, Sialkot, Ferozepur and Lahore. The arrests so far effected under these category come to 25.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Guntur Collector's Order

—:o:—

GUNTUR, June 25.

Order under Section 144 has been promulgated in Guntur. The Collector has issued an order prohibiting the wearing of Gandhi caps in any place frequented by the public within the limits of the Guntur Municipality for a period of two months.

The police raided the Vani Press which printed leaflets requesting the people to wear Gandhi caps. The police seized all the copies of the pamphlets.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT AFRAID OF TAKLIS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 25.

A report from Kavutram says that spinning on Taklis is prohibited by the order of the Deputy Collector.—Free Press.

PICKETING IN SURAT. COLLEGE

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Ranchhod Patel, a student of the Gujarat College was arrested last evening for picketing in front of the College and Kantilal Popatlal a volunteer was arrested for distributing handbills to the police. Ranchhod Mansukh another volunteer who was arrested on the 23rd for distributing handbills addressed to the police was subsequently released.

MERCHANTS MARCH.

Dhandhuka Taluka Conference is to be held to-morrow at Dhandhuka when the merchants of Dholera will march in a body on foot to Dhandhuka a distance of about 20 miles.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is sending volunteers to the villages to do propaganda work for non-payment of land revenue etc. Those villages that have paid the land revenue for this year will be called upon to withhold payment of land revenue for next year.—A. P.

SURAT COLLEGE PICKETER

—:o:—

Given 12 Months' R. I.

SURAT, June 25.

Mr. Ishwarlal G. Desai, Secretary of the Surat Congress Committee who was arrested on Saturday last when police dispersed a crowd assembled in front of the Surat College was placed this morning before Mr. Jewel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate on charges under Section 117 I.P.C. in respect of three different offences including the Saturday incident.

His Worship found the accused guilty of all the three offences and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months further imprisonment on each of the first two offences and to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six months' further imprisonment in respect of third offence. The Magistrate ordered that sentences should run concurrently. The accused declined to participate in the proceedings but made a statement.—A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING RESUMED.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

Negotiations with dealers of foreign cloth having broken down, the Congress has decided to resume picketing of foreign cloth shops from to-morrow at 4 in the evening.—Free Press.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

No student can join the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference after 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held, on the same day at 6.30 p.m. at the Bombay Student's Brotherhood. to (1) co-opt four members, (2) to elect fifteen members to the Subjects Committee.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 24

The Second Part of the Simon Commission Report was received in Ahmedabad with hostile demonstrations. A procession with black flags paraded the city and ended in a meeting.—Free Press.

CHITTOR, June 24

Order under Section 144 has been promulgated preventing three Satyagraha volunteers from making collections in the city.—Free Press.

"GO FORWARD AND VICTORY WILL BE YOURS."

—:o:—

Punditji's Parting Message To Bombay.

—:o:—

A hearty send-off was given to Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President of the Congress, who left Bombay on Wednesday night by the Calcutta Mail at 9-30 p.m. A large number of Congress volunteers and the general public were present at the Victoria Terminus to see the Punditji off. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dr. D. D Sathaye, Dr. Hardiker; Mr. G. W. Mahashabde, the Secretary of the B P. C. C. and others.

PANDITJI HEAVILY GARLANDED.

A large number of Sikhs had lined the way to the platform and when the Punditji arrived at 9-20 p.m. accompanied by Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Perinben Captain and Mrs. Goshup Captain. He was greeted with vociferous cheers and shouts of "Inqilab-Zindabad". A Sikh leaders and several others garlanded the Punditji. When Punditji reached the Second Class compartment reserved for him and his party, Mrs. Perinben Captain garlanded him and Mrs. Motilal and Mrs. Jawaharlal on behalf of the B. P. C. C.

The train left amidst loud shouts of "Pundit Motilalki Jai", "Pundit Jawaharlalki Jai" and "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai."

MESSAGE TO BOMBAY.

Just before the train left, Pundit Motilal gave the following message to the Satyagrahis of Bombay.

"Be true to Satyagraha. Fight the country's battle on the highest principle of Satya. Fear nothing. Go forward and victory will be yours."

BOMBAY'S BUDDING CONGRESSMEN.

A group of Vanar Sena (Monkey Army) of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee consisting of young school children. The Vanar Sena has no political significance but is mainly concerned with counter acting the denationalising influence of present day Scouting and Girl Guide movement. The Bombay Kiddies have joined in hundreds the Vanar Sena, last evening's (Wednesday) rally alone registering 700 children.

"LABOUR PARTY HAS COME TO STAY."

—:o:—

Baldwin Not Afraid Of The Future.

LONDON, June 25.

Addressing the Imperial Press Conference on "England After War" Baldwin traced the growth of the Labour Party. "Labour has come to stay", he said. It is now the alternative to the Rightiest Government. He trusted to Briton's political instinct and he was not afraid of the future. "The only danger is lest before the British democracy get sufficient appreciation of the facts of the world, they should be stampeded into action which they would not take if they knew those facts".—Reuter.

VIOLENT CROWDS- BUT NOT IN INDIA!.

—:o:—

How They Do It Abroad.

TROOPS STANDING BY.

LONDON, June 24.

Seville.—Serious disturbances have broken out arising from a report that a factory girl died following the wounds received on Friday in the course of a collision between police and strikers. A general strike has been proclaimed. Mails have been scattered in main streets to impede traffic and tram-cars stoned and forced back to depot. Police repeatedly charged strikers. All shops are closed and attempts are made to prevent bread entering city. Numerous arrests have been made and several casualties have resulted.

ECONOMIC TROUBLE.

Madrid.—The fact that the Workers' Union has not been informed of the impending strike at Seville has engendered a feeling that the trouble is more Revolutionary than economic. The authorities apparently have the situation in hand. Troops are standing by in case of necessity. All shops have been closed. Business is at standstill. Hundreds of arrests have been made. The casualty list is not yet known.—

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION PROSCRIBED.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The Governor-in-Council has declared to be forfeited to his Majesty the following publications:—

Resolution No. 6, whether in English, Hindi or Urdu about, the duty of military and police forces, adopted by the All-India Congress Working Committee which met at Allahabad on June 7, 1930.

INDIAN CHAMBER NOT TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURES.

—:o:—

Mr. Tairsee's Supporter Shouted Down.

MR. HIRJEEBEHDIN ON CHINESE PUZZLE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji On Futility Of Councils.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber on Wednesday evening after three and a half hours' heated deliberation decided not to send its representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly in place of those who resigned recently. The Chamber's Hall was crowded with members to its utmost capacity and every available inch of space was occupied by them. Even those who did not attend the regular quarterly meetings also came to register their votes.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, President of the Chamber occupied the chair.

Mr. Sarabrai Prataprai moved that the Chamber desires not to send its representatives to the Assembly—and—or Council till Mahatma Gandhi is released and the Government make amicable and honourable settlement of nation's demands.

Mr. Sarabhai in moving his resolution dwelt at length on the Sholapur, Dharasana and Azad Maidan's excesses and urged the Chamber not to send its representatives to a body which was elpless to redress the nation's grievances.

Mr. Nagainchand T. Master seconded the proposition.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved an amendment that:—

This meeting approves the action of the Chamber's representatives, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji, in resigning their seats from the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, respectively, as a protest against the policy adopted by Government; and further is of opinion that the seats thus vacated should not be contested and that the representatives now resigned should be nominated and re-elected uncontested.

This meeting is of opinion that the Chamber's representatives on the Legislatures who may be elected should continue to try by every conceivable step that can be devised, for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners and the fullest satisfaction of India's national aspirations.

This meeting also desired the Chamber's representatives on the Legislatures to secure immediate relief of the country from measures of repression that have been put into force in a high-handed and reckless manner.

This meeting authorises its elected representatives to abstain, if they consider fit in the interests of objects named above from attending meetings of the Legislatures.

Mr. H. M. Chowna secondel the amendment.

MR. TAIRSEE'S SUPPORTER SHOUTED DOWN.

Mr. Chowna tried to be humo-

(Continued on page 5.)

SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN COTTON.

Result Of A Fatal Mistake.

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION BOARD RESPONSIBLE.

The Way Out.

The readers of The "Chronicle" must be aware that the sensational decline which has been recorded in the values of raw cotton in Bombay was anticipated in these columns.

The attention of the cotton trade was often drawn about the coming danger and both Muccadam and Brokers' Associations had accepted the suggestion made in these columns and resolved on fixing rates. The suggestions of these Associations were accepted by the Board of the East India Cotton Association and minimum prices were fixed for both present cotton crop and the new 1931 cotton crop. This action of the Board was welcomed on all sides and the brokers who had refused trading in new crop months, having been satisfied, started business. There was a complete change in the atmosphere and those brokers who had boycotted English brokers also showed willingness to deal with them.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

At this time prices in American cotton were declining and the firm attitude of the Board in maintaining fixed minimum prices inspired confidence. However there were several complaints about sales of forward cotton being made despite the ruling of the Board. The Board, realising its full responsibility, appointed a committee, or rather a facts-finding committee of five members It was understood that those who had violated the rules would be severely dealt with. However, to the utter surprise of the cotton trade, the Board removed the restrictions and allowed liquidation of open business at any prices acceptable to both the parties to the contract. This meant free trading and all restrictions were removed. This was a fatal mistake on the part of the Board, and this mistake seems to be responsible for the drastic decline which, it is feared, will result in some failures.

It may be mentioned that the minimum prices were fixed by the Board at the request of the trade, which was, however, not consulted when that decision was rescinded. Thus they took full responsibility and it is their inability to judge the seriousness of the situation which has resulted in to-day's crash.—It will thus be seen that the Board of the E. I. C. A. is responsible for the present situation.

Now prices of Bengal July cotton have declined to Rs. 134 or 3-½ annas per lb. while vegetable is selling in Bombay at 3 to 4 annas for Bombay lb., which weighs 28 tolas. It may be said that with railway freight, godown rent, insurance, pressing and ginning charges and other charges, commissions, etc., the farmer will get nothing for his labour and cost.

How long will this state be continued! and is it safe to give unlimited powers to the Board of the E. I. C. Association?—No cotton business men, except a few bears, will like to see the cotton trade ruined and none will support conferring unlimited powers on a Board which has miserably failed to understand the seriousness of the situation. The removal of the restrictions by the Board is the direct cause of the present state. Big talks about a syndicate have proved unfounded.

THE REMEDY.

The only way now left to save the cotton growers and merchants from further losses is to stop selling short. It is the bounden duty of every cotton merchant and trader to help the trader and buy cotton according to his own means. The general change in the attitude of traders will have a miraculous effect as there remains no chance of any good coming the Board. The clearing rates fixed to-day are also fictitious and the action taken, under the plea of protection to Bulls, is nothing but a move to get money slowly as differences at actual to-day's rates will be very large and many members may fail to meet their obligations.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
June		
28th	Razmak	10,857
July 5th	Ranpura*	16,601
12th	Malwa x	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	10,619
Aug. 2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov. 1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec. 6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,513
1931.		
Jany. 3rd	Mooltan x	20,952
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb. 7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar. 7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Razmak x x	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr. 4th	Ranpura	16,601
8th	Moldavia§	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May 2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

@ To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London ..	£30	£52
Marseilles ..	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

SHIPPING

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
June 27	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930 June.		
27th	Varela	Karachi, Bushire. Mohammerah & Basrah.
July 2nd	Khandalla	East and South Africa.
2nd	Bankura	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kamo Maru	8000	...	@25 June
* Calcutta Maru ..	5339	15 June	29 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@2 July
Sado Maru.	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16 July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	29 July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	8270	29 July	12 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	19 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers @@	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hokozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	...	17 June
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	19 June	25 June
Asama Maru ..	22000	3 July	9 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	20th June	5th July
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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Funded Capital Rs. 5,78,300.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—RADIO EXPERT for repairing, installing sets. Apply Box No. 36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 2667

WANTED—An EXECUTIVE ENGINEER. Pay according to qualifications. Only those who have held charge of an Irrigation Division need apply, with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) to the STATE ENGINEER, Bahawalpur (State).

A 1028

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. & S. for Shri Nandkunverba Baby Clinic and Baluba Maternity Home at Limbdi. Apply to HON. SECRETARIES stating qualifications, age, terms and experience before 15th July.

A 1029

WANTED five educated, experienced and respectable youths to organise an Insurance Company on consolidated pay and allowances. Application in the Candidates' own handwriting and stating terms should be made to the General Manager, ARYAN ASSURANCE, LTD., 7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta. Candidates prepared to go to any part of India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa should only apply. Interviews by previous engagement only.

A D E

REQUIRED—An expert in Forestry and agriculture who can run a large farm on scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. Salary upto 500/- P. M. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, Pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 1st of July 1930 to the ARMY MINISTER, in Hss Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 996

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS by Commission for selling khaddar passed by the Gujarat City Congress Committee, and Khadi Association. Apply to JAVAHAR KHADI BHANDAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A R2661.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co., Ltd., Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish Swadeshi Hosiery piece goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.

A 1014

WANTED—Influential agents in all districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar to represent the ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER Life Insurance Bank Ltd., (the largest Insurance Company of the European Continent). Unique opportunity for pushing people. Apply to the Head Office for India, Post Box 117, Delhi.

A 931

Situations Wanted

GUJARATI GENTLEMAN proficient in Commercial Correspondence, Accountancy, Typewriting, Management of Estates, etc., seeks employment in Bombay or upcountry. Best references. Apply Box 2564, "Bombay Chronicle."

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ACCOUNTANCY ACCOSIATE, London, diploma course taught free by post in examination fees. Apply prospectus, P. PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar Poona City.

E R 2616

Books & Stamps.

STAMPS—200 Portuguese African Colonies Rs. 3/12; 200 French Colonies Rs. 3/8; 100 Greece Rs. 2/8. All different. PETER DESOUZA, Jhansi.

L R 2645 A

Matrimonial

INTERNATIONAL MATRIMONIAL AGENCY—Ladies and gentlemen, Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Europeans, all communities apply with full particulars and photos. Strictly confidential. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.

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FOR the cure and care of Mental and nervous diseases Lunacy, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Headaches, Neurasthenia, Alcoholism, opium and drug habits. Also malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia Sprue. Apply Post Box 899, Bombay. Rejuvenation (Ladies and gentlemen) a speciality.

2615

Trade Announcement.

GERMAN FLAT and Rotary handfeeding and self-feeding Duplicators (prices from 17-8 to 800) also waxless indestructible and waxstencils and inks for all other duplicators available from the Sole Agents in India—THE GREIF PRODUCTS (India) AGENCY, Poona 2.

T 1015

Hotels.

LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY.

... GREAT INDIAN ...

36, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Noted for its Food and Service Suites, Single and Double Rooms.

Charges: Rs. 9-8, 5-12, 4 and 2-8 per diem.

Hotel Porters meet all trains.

Tele.: Cosmostyle.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared for the year ending 31st May, 1930, namely:—

Rs. 200/- per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10/- per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each.

Rs. 4/- per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each (Rs. 50/- paid up.)

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 21st July to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 1st July, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd July, 1930, to 9th July 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & CO.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 25th June, 1930.

NOTICE.

The Share Transfer Books of the Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., will be closed from 28th June to 19th July both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. C. SETALVAD, & CO., Managing Agents.

Bombay, 18th June, 1930.

Public Notices.

..B. B. and C. I. Ry.

NOTICE

The VASAD KATHANA RAILWAY will be opened for Passenger traffic on and from 1st July, 1930. The following will be the train services between Baroda and Kathana:—

UP TRAINS. Passenger 1. 2, 3. H. M.	Mixed 2, 3 H. M.			DOWN TRAINS. Mixed 2, 3 H. M.	Passenger 1, 2, 3 H. M.
12, 11	.. (a)	A.	Baroda	D. 8.10	16. 35
11. 16	19.20	D.	Vasad	D. 9.10	17. 12
10. 2	17.48	D.	Bochasan Jn.	A. 11. 0	18. 26
10. 0	17.38	A.		D. 11.10	18. 28
9. 18	16.47 (a) arrival.	D.	Kathana	A. 11.59	19. 10

Bombay, 24th June, 1930.

H. P. BALL, General Traffic Manager.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI HEMKOREBAI, widow of Chunilal Girdhar of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regadd to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Cavel Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land forms part of a larger piece of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 214 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1803 of the Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East and North by the property of Lalji Naranji, on the West by the Public Road, on the South by the property of Ratansi Kanji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 3669 and Street Nos. 65-67 and are now in the occupation of Bai Hemkorebai, widow of Chunilal Girdhar and her tenants.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1930.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.

1027

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Short Cause.

Suit No. 2295 of 1929.

MADAN GOPAL MAHADEO PRASAD, carrying on business in the name and style of Rai Bahadur BHAGWANDAS BHAGLA on the Kalbadevi Road, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) JAMNADAS DHARAMSEY, (2) HARIDAS DHARAMSEY, carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Dharamsey Asu and Co. at Tank, Reay Road, in Bombay ..... Defendants.

To JAMNADAS DHARAMSEY, The 1st Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you and the 2nd Defendant to recover from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 4,142-3-3 with interest on Rs. 3,536-12-9 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 11th day of November, 1929, till judgment, and costs and interest on judgment and that the Court has fixed the 13th day of August, 1930, for the hearing of this suit.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1929.

E. FAHEY, For prothonotary.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

1031

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhussein Jiwanji and Saibbhai Abdulhussein the property situate at Parbhadevi Road, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920 and made between the abovenamed Mortgagors of the one part and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Barla and others of the other part, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 599-759, New Nos. 4501-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419 and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2757 (1) 2757 (2), 2757 (3), 2757 (4) Street Nos. 222-222 A, 222 B and 222 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY CO., Auctioneers.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	25 0	30 0
Half-Yearly	12 8	15 0
Quarterly	6 4	7 8
Monthly	2 4	3 0

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year, Half-Yearly Rs. 6.

SINGLE COPY. TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Dukes vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 27.

Harwood League: Attached vs. G. I. P. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

S. S. Malwa with the English mails of June 12, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 8.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Dukes vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

NOMINATION OF AN ORDINARY FELLOW.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Major S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Major S. L. Bhatia, M.C., I.M.S., resigned.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer, "Rajaputana" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clangraham" arrived London in the morning of 24th instant.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 21st instant, the total mortality 506 was 14 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.3. The mortality for the 25th week of 1929 was 414 and death rate 16.6 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 484 and death rate 19.5.

MAHILA SWADESHI BHANDAR.

A band of enthusiastic ladies have started the above Bhandar, at Nathibai Kanya Shala, Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. The Bhandar provides all sorts of Swadeshi articles, such as Bhiwandi saries, patals, blouse-pieces, soaps, stationery, cloth pieces, etc. The rates are moderate.

"Vanar Sena" Parades Bombay Streets.

—:o:—

Police Join Procession.

—:o:—

Several hundred members of the newly formed "Vanar Sena" met at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening. They were all given scarfs of red and national flags. Sweets and plantains were also distributed among them which were provided by some Marwari merchants.

After the distribution the Sena which included also a large number of small girls started in a procession from the Congress House. It paraded through Proctor Road crossed the Kennedy Bridge, and Grant Road Bridge and then through Lamington Road came back to the Congress House after about an hour. It presented picturesque scenes when the youthful processionists all under 12 and all in their uniforms crossed the two Bridges on the both sides of which hundreds of people had lined. The processionists all the while kept on shouting the usual national slogans and also "Vanar Sena Zindabad."

POLICE JOIN PROCESSION.

When they reached the Lamington Road Police Station three police officers and about a dozen Indian police all with canes in their hands instead of the now usual lathis joined the procession and accompanied it upto the corner of Proctor Road. The procession terminated at the Congress House.

They were asked to meet again on Sunday morning at 7-0 a.m. at the Gowalia Tank Maidan and also to bring their other friends with them.

MILLOWNERS CONDEMN SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

Want Another Declaration.

—:o:—

The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association has passed the following resolution:

"The Millowners' Association along with other commercial bodies has watched with considerable anxiety the situation that has been developing in the country within the last few months. There has been a general feeling of unrest accompanied by disorders throughout the country resulting in widespread suffering and enormous loss to economic interest.

The publication of the Simon Commission Report is not calculated to ease the situation, but on the contrary to accentuate the feeling of distrust, which, unfortunately, prevails in many quarters with regard to the intentions of Government.

WANTED DECLARATION.

In the opinion of the Association the time has, therefore, come for an unequivocal declaration that the purpose of Great Britain's policy is to enable India to attain a complete measures of self-government, and that the task of the Round Table Conference will be to frame a "Dominion" constitution for India with such safeguards as may be found necessary during the transition period.

Such an assurance would have a very heartening effect generally, and the Association feels that it would meet with an immediate response from a very large section of Indian opinion.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PICKETERS ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

Alleged Sudden Charge.

7 PERSONS DETAINED IN HOSPITAL.

An unexpected and sudden lathi charge, it is alleged, was made on 7 Congress picketers by police opposite Lamington Road Police Station on Wednesday night resulting in serious injuries to three volunters.

At about 10-15 p.m. seven liquor shop picketers were returning to the Congress House from Parel. As they neared the Lamington Road Police all of a sudden three sergeants and a few Indian policemen in plain clothes are alleged to have made a rush on the volunteers with lathis. The volunteers were chased for more than 100 yards not before all the seven received injuries all over their bodies. They were immediately removed to the Congress Hospital for treatment.

Two of the volunteers, Haidershah Mamanshah and Hasanbhoy Virjee were more severely assaulted than the rest. Haidershah has an incised wound one inch on the left ear, abrasions on the right leg and thigh and abrasions on the fore arm. Hasanbhoy has one deep contused wound on the right shoulder blade and an injury on his testicles.

The names of the other five volunteers who have abrasions and contused wounds are Luxman Gopal, Suleman Kanji, Mahomedbux Gulmahomed, Abdul Latif Allabux and Valli Moosa.

All the wounded volunteers were detained for treatment in the Congress Hospital.

G. K. UNION AND PEASANTS' PARTY OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Moscow Bulletin Seized.

The Girni Kamgar Union office at Poibawdi, Parel, was raided on Tuesday afternoon by the C. I. D. Inspector, Mr. Dost Mahomed and several papers including "Moscow Bulletin" were seized by the police.

Another raid was on the Workers and Peasants' Party office at Megha Bhuvan, Dadar. Here the police seized all copies of the "Workers' Bulletin" which is being issued on cyclostyle.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 26.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 85/4.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 99/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/2.

4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4.

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/9

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 97/9.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/8.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/12.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/12.

Forward Rates 2nd July Settlement 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-3-0

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 85-3-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

VIGOROUS PICKETING IN FORT AREA CONTINUES.

25 Volunteers Arrested On Wednesday.

TWO BROTHERS OFFER FOR PICKETING ON SAME DAY.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Fort area was carried on as vigorously as before on Wednesday. In all 25 volunteers were arrested and taken to the Esplanade Lock up on Wednesday. Following are the names of the arrested volunteers.:—

Messrs. Nanalal Nathalal, Raghunath Parsharam, Subas Bose, Raman Nair, Jamnadas Purshottam, K. D. Thakkar, Shantilal Chaganlal Parekh, Purshottam Kalidas Dikshit, Ganpat Govind, Ramchandra Kashiram, Gangaram A. Jadhav, Babaji A. Jadhav, Lalatiya Goonraj, Lal Mohmamed, Miaji Kanji Patel, D. Muni Swami, Shamaji Tharachand, Maruti Krishna, R. Krishna Swami, Krishna Narayan, Ganpat Subrav, Lakshman Babu, Prabhashanker Ishwarlal, Satyanaran and Ramsing Bhagwansingh.

The Congress War Council generally sends 24 volunteers a day but on Wednesday 26 volunteers were sent in two batches of thirteen. The first batch of thirteen was placed before Mr. D N D Khandalawalla in the afternoon and each of them was sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment. The remaining thirteen will be put on their trial on Thursday morning.

The curiosity of the people has not yet subsided and despite the showers of rain a large crowd collect near Whiteaway's premises till late in the evening.

SEVEN VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Seven Congress volunteers who were arrested at the fag end of Tuesday were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on Wednesday morning. The accused are (1) Pandurang Kamat, (2) Chhotalal, (3) Kamgir Sunder, (4) Luxmon Kishor, (5) Shivsarang, (6) Waman Warmesh and (7) Rambharose. They were charged with picketing in the Fort area. The accused pleaded guilty. In view of their youth the Magistrate sentenced the first four accused to four months' simple imprisonment while the other three to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Six more pickets were arrested in the Fort area between 2.30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., making the total number arrests up to 3-30, 16.

HUNGER-STRIKE ABANDONED AT WORLI.

—:o:—

Prisoners To Be Taken To Visapur.

The prisoners in the Worli temporary jail, who number over 800 have ceased their hunger-strike, as their grievance regarding bad food has been substantially removed.

Most of the prisoners will be removed to Visapur Jail on Wednesday night. Their removal has been decided upon by the authorities to make room for the increasing number of arrests that are being made in Bombay for picketing.

The Visapur jail it will be recalled, came into notoriety some years ago when complaints about the scandalous conditions in the jail were made by the late Mr. Govindji Vasanji, the well-known sweets merchant of Bombay, when he came out after serving his term there.

Akali Satyagrahi's Congratulated

—:o:—

The following resolution was passed at a general meeting of Shri Guru Singh Sabha:—

"The General meeting of Shri Guru Singh Sabha held on Sunday the 22nd instant congratulates the brave Akali men and women and Congrtss Satyagrahis on the splendid stand against the severe lathi beating of the Police on Saturday last and assures the Congress that it can depend upon the Sikhs in coming to the forefront whenever required for winning the battle of freedom. At the same time this meeting views with abhorrence the unlawful treatment and beating of the Akalis by the Bombay Police."

Popular Picketing.

—:o:—

Picketing by public demonstration has commenced on some of the liquor shops in Girgaon. Crowds of people gather at these shops and try to dissuade the customers, first by persuasion, and failing that by jeering and shouting. As a result most of the liquor shops had to close earlier for want of business.

A bar at Thakardwar where foreign liquor is sold is the centre of the demonstration. Congress volunteers have no hand in these demonstrations.

The picketing of liquor shops in the Byculla, Parel and Dadar areas which had become rather slack on account of the rains was again brisk on Wednesday.

Congress picketers were posted at the various shops as usual.

WITHDRAW POLICEMEN BY SUNDAY, NEXT.

Clients Receive Blows: Unwilling To Attend.

TENANTS' NOTICE TO MANAGER OF WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING.

The following tenants of the Whiteaway Laidlaw Building have addressed a letter to the Manager of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., requesting him to withdraw the police that is stationed in the arcade of the building, viz., (1) B. J. Divan and Co., (2) Natverlal and Co., (3) L. B. Vora; (4) N. Purshottamdas and Co., (5) Patell and Co., (6) Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Co., Ltd., (7) Minocher Framji and Co., and (8) Dr. J. L. Desai. The text of the letter is as under:—

BOMBAY, June 24.

"To—The Manager, Messrs. The Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, tenants of the 2nd and 3rd floors of your building, have to state the following few lines for your immediate consideration and prompt action.

You are very well aware that since Monday, the 16th instant it appears that you have asked for the Police help with the result that a large number of Policemen and seargeants are seen on duty in your arcade till late in the evening.

The public are the recipients of the lathi blows indiscriminately at the hands of the Police and sergeants with the result that it is absolutely unsafe, so long as the present state of affairs continue, to either call our clients at our respective premises in your building or to continue the business. And some of our clients, being innocent passers-by, have been the recepients of the lathi blows indiscriminately, irrespective of caste, creed and age.

We have, therefore, to request you to immediately write to the Police authorities to forthwith withdraw the police from your premises and please note that unless we receive a satisfactory reply, and the police is withdrawn by the 29th instant at the latest we shall have seriously to consider whether it would be at all safe for us to continue as your tenants any longer—in a place where it is unsafe for the tenants as also their clients to attend. And the only inevitable result will be that they will have to be the recipients of the indiscriminate lathi blows at the hands of the Police who sit on the premises under your instructions and for your protection.

Please treat this as very urgent."

INDEPENDENT MEDICAL COUNCIL APPROVED.

—:o:—

Not Subservient To England.

SIMLA, June 25.

The Medical Conference concluded after passing a resolution relating to the Indian Medical Council which will not be subservient to the General Medical Council, but be an independent body deriving its functions and powers from an Act of the Indian Legislature.

The Indian Medical Council will maintain its own register and only those graduates will be on its register whose names are borne on the registers of the Provincial Medical Councils.

It will appoint Inspection Committees from time to time to satisfy itself that the standards at any particular institution do not fall below the minimum prescribed qualifications.

The Director of Indian Medical Service will be the President of the first Council and in addition it will have three members nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council one by each of the Local Governments, one member by the Medical Faculty of each Indian University and one medical graduate from each province.

A Bill on these lines will be drafted and after opinions are collected it will be introduced in the Assembly in winter session of 1931.—A. P.

MONSOON STRONG IN GUJARAT & KONKAN.

—:o:—

Ratnagiri Gets Five Inches In 24 Hours.

POONA, June 25.

Monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, and in the Konkan and Gujarat. It has been normally active in Bengal, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana and Malabar. Conditions are unsettled off the Orissa coast where a depression may form. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, West Central Provinces, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Surat two; Ambla three quarters; Kotah, Ajmer, and Dwarka a half; Veraval, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Ludhiana and Hissar a quarter; Ratnagiri five, Marmagao four; Mangalore and Mahabaleshwar two; Hanamkonda one; Mercara and Bombay three quarters; Cochin, Calicut and Trivandrum a half; and Sholapur, Gulbarga, Masulipatam, Belgaum and Vellore a quarter.

Forecast.:—Increase in Gujarat, increase in Malabar and extension in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the central parts of the country.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, June 25.

	Since 1st June 1930 to date.	Departure from normal.
Since 1st June 1930 to date.		
Past 24 hours.		
Calcutta	0.7	4.7
Cuttack	0.7	3.7
Ranchi	0.8	3.0
Patna	0.3	2.8
Allahabad	..	2.1
Cawnpore	..	0.6
Lucknow	..	1.6
Jhansi	..	1.3
Agra	..	1.9
Dehra Dun	1.2	5.0
Delhi	..	3.0
Ambala	..	5.7
Lahore	..	0.5
Rawalpindi	..	0.3
Srinagar	..	1.1
Peshawar	..	0.1
Quetta	..	0
Jaipur	..	3.9
Ajmer	0.1	3.1
Deesa		
Rajkot	..	2.1
Ahmedabad	..	1.5
Bhopal	0.1	2.2
Akola	..	1.2
Jubbulpore	..	3.1
Nagpur	1.4	4.8
BOMBAY	8.0	12.3
Ahmednagar	..	1.9
Poona	0.1	0.9
Sholapur	..	1.7
Bijapur	..	1.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	..	3.8
Bangalore	..	1.0
Mysore	..	0.1
Calicut	1.6	16.9
Madras	0.2	2.0
Maymyo	..	12.8
Darjeeling	0.4	6.2
Simla	..	3.3
Pachmarh	1.1	4.0
Colombo	..	9.6

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 25.

	Rainfall at Colaba Point	Fort	J. J. Hospital.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of date 25-6-30	0.70	0.66	1.11
Total since 1st June to date	15.14	17.08	15.45
Total for the corresponding period of 1928	22.46	25.20	20.89
Total for the corresponding period of 1929	23.75	27. 61	21.09

—:o:—

Soda Fountain At Excelsior Theatre.

At moderate prices ranging from 2 annas to 12 annas, cool and delicious drinks of a large variety are available to the general public at the Soda Fountain in the delightful garden of the Excelsior Theatre. These are prepared scientifically and hygienically by a special method at the Fountain which has proved very popular since it was installed over a year ago by Messrs. Madon Theatres Ltd. on the latest system adopted in Europe and America.

Over 50 kinds of drinks and ices of different varieties—many of them quite a novelty—are available, and it is a problem for the visitor to select any one as his favourite. Among these are various kinds of fresh fruit drinks and ice creams, parfaits, "fancy specials", phosphates, and milk drinks. Besides these, hot drinks—tea, coffee, cocoa—and biscuits, sandwitches etc. are also available.

Amusements.

RIALTO CINEM
Daily at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
No Dance at 9-15 p.m.
The Beautiful Indian Film Star.
ZUBEIDA
In
DEVADASI
(Bride of the Gods.)
Also a
DAZZLING ATMOSPHERIC PROLOGUE
in which ZUBEIDA Dances.
Select Indian Music By
PROF. DEODHAR'S Famous Indian Orchestra.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Only At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
William HAINES
with
JOAN CRAWFORD
in a swift comedy of campus and prize-ring!
THE DUKE STEPS OUT
Absolutely New Picture—Never shown before.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CLARA BOW
In her first Talking Picture
THE WILD PARTY.
A Jazz Festival of Joy and a Bevy of "IT-FULL" BEAUTIES

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE POPULAR SIN
featuring
FLORENCE VIDOR
When a beautiful, dignified gentle-woman is married to a Roistering Rounder, marital difficulties are likely—Divorce probable.

ROYAL
Opera House,
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Colossus of Sea Thrillers
ANNA Q. NILSSON
in
BLOCKADE
Terrific drama of the Bootlegging Main—the law—and those who break it.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
THE SERVICES OF A FEARLESS
CRIMINOLOGIST
HAROLD LLOYD
HAVE BEEN ENGAGED TO RID THIS CITY OF ITS WORST EVILS
MR. LLOYD WILL WELCOME DANGER
HIS FIRST TALKING PICTURE

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930.

MILLOWNERS' OPPORTUNITY.

—:o:—

We publish elsewhere the terms of the agreement that has been arrived at as a resut of negotiations between the Acting President of the Congress and the millowners. The most vital part of the agreement relates to the prices of Swadeshi cloth. The millowners have agreed to sell goods produced in their respective mills at prices at which they were sold on the 12th March or as near thereto as possible thereafter, or at current market rates, whichever be lower, during the period ending 31st October next. The agreement sets at rest the suspicion of profiteering on the part of the millowners and on helping to remove that suspicion the latter deserve every congratulation. Considering the present price of cotton the March level of prices, however, would hardly be justifiable and we trust the millowners will not regard as minimum the March prices which have been fixed as the maximum, but will in fixing prices take into account the price of cotton, the dwindling prices of foreign cloth and, above all, the fast-decreasing purchasing power of the consumers. The cotton-growers are very much hard hit as a result of the sensational decline in cotton prices. They constitute a very large portion of the purchasers of Swadeshi cloth. It would be hardly fair on the part of the millowners to avail themselves of the advantage of falling cotton prices and at the same time to penalise those at whose expense the advantage is obtained, by raising the prices of cloth. The millowners should, if they are to make an effective contribution to the success of the Swadeshi movement, regard the present state of the cotton market as a great opportunity for them. They should buy up all the cotton available and, for at east six months, give to the consumers of cloth the benefit of lower prices than were prevailing in March. They will, in doing so, give an immense impetus to the Swadeshi movement make it impossible for foreign cloth to be sold at all—and benefit themselves too. The object of the agreement between the Congress and the millowners is not to fix the maximum prices. That is merely a means. The true end is to secure the success of the boycott of foreign cloth. That success depends on making the Swadeshi cloth as cheap as possible and at the same time improving its quality so that there should be no temptation left to the consumers, the bulk of whom are poor, to resort to foreign cloth. We trust the millowners will carry out the condition of the agreement as regards the price with this sole aim in view. If that is not done the entire purpose of the negotiations which the Acting President of the Congress has carried on with them will be frustrated.

One of the clauses of the agreement provides for the appointment of a committee consisting of five representatives of millowners, five representatives of distributors of cloth, five co-opted members and five representatives of the Congress, to carry out its objects. Apart from the fact that the representation given to the Congress is too small to be effective, we are not sure if it is advisable for the Congress to be so closely identified with the work of such a committee. The Congress believes in the potency of Khaddar and its activities have to be concentrated on stimulating its production and extending its use. It can and must cooperate with the millowners so far as the latter help to make the boycott of foreign cloth a complete one. But as mill cloth alone will not be sufficient for the purpose, its association with organisations dealing with the production and distribution of such cloth should not be so close as adversely to affect the production and use of Khaddar. Popularising Khaddar is a trust entrusted to it by Mahatma Gandhi. Its first and foremost concern should, therefore, be to insist on people producing and using Khaddar and Khaddar alone. Again, Khaddar is not merely a powerful means to secure the boycott of foreign cloth. It is also a herald of hope and strength to the poor in many other directions. No Congressman, therefore, will do anything that is likely to undo the magnificent work achieved by Mahatma Gandhi. We, therefore, attach the utmost importance to the proviso in the clause relating to the appointment of the Committee which stipulates that Congressmen will participate in its work unless otherwise directed by Mahatma Gandhi, though we wish the proviso had been more explicit and had made the participation of Congress representative dependent on the previous consent of Mahatma Gandhi.

WEAR GANDHI CAPS.

—:o:—

Officialdom in Madras evidently believes that by declaring the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee an unlawful association it will kill the Nationalist movement in a portion of the Presidency of Madras where Congress activities have been very widespread. It also believes that by penalising the display of the National Flag over buildings belonging to local bodies, by prohibiting their employees from wearing Khaddar or advocating the use of Khaddar, by prohibiting the singing of national songs in schools it can crush the National movement. Simla may be pleased with the stupid performance of Madras officialdom. Mr. Haig will not visit Madras but will the official offensive against the National Flag and Gandhi caps check popular enthusiasm? Reports also arrive from various parts of the country that over-zealous police officials are waging an offensive against the National Flag. We are at a loss to understand what the authorities seek to gain by insulting a flag which the Indian Nation has adopted as its National Flag. How they can succeed in exacerbating the public is evidenced in a recent message from Rajahmundry to the "Hindu" by a correspondent who writing on June 11 alleged that senior police officials accompanied by a large number of Reserve and Special Duty constables, armed with lathis and rifles, paraded that town and "removed forcibly the National Flags hoisted long ago in front of shops and removed Khaddar caps from the heads of all, beating them with lathis and chasing the crowd." This unprovoked and sudden assault on the National Flag and on Gandhi caps was followed on June 15 by the serving of a prohibitory order under Section 144 upon five prominent citizens of Rajahmundry. They were ordered to remove flags from their houses because those responsible for law and order considered that such removal was "necessary and emergent" "for the preservation of peace and tranquillity." We ask the Government of Madras whether these official tactics to "terrorise" the people are followed with their knowledge and concurrence.

The offensive against Gandhi caps is not evidently confined to places like Rajahmundry. From various parts in the country come reports that those wearing Gandhi caps receive police attention. As regards Sholapur, the letter we published the other day from a correspondent, who described the treatment meted out at Sholapur railway station to wearers of Gandhi caps, shows that, in spite of official denials, the harassment has not ceased. The climax of bureaucratic insolence is reached in the order issued by the Collector of Guntur banning the wearing of Gandhi caps. This order is an insult not merely to the people of Guntur, but to the whole of India. The only reply to it is for every Indian to wear Gandhi cap and to redouble his efforts to win Swaraj which will make such outrages on the country's self-respect impossible. Do the authorities believe that this foolish campaign against Gandhi caps paves the way towards that "conciliation" about which there is so much glib talk? And do the Government of the Punjab believe that they can stem the tremendous advance in the national movement in that Province by the foolish step they have taken of declaring a number of Congress organisations unlawful associations and the Nava Jivan Sabha an illegal body? Their action will only induce every self-respecting Indian in the Punjab to join the Congress and the Punjab youth can be expected to keep the Nava Jivan Sabha very much alive. Coercion will only breed further discontent.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Not content with the Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy to check the growing movement for the boycott of foreign cloth by means of picketing, the Governments of various provinces are devising fresh measures for the purpose. And the action taken by some of these Governments seems to indicate that in their opinion the propagation of Swadeshi is in itself a crime, however peaceful and legitimate the methods employed for the purpose. In Bombay we have had the amazing leaflet so atrocious in its conception that even the Government have been compelled to destroy it. In Madras, Government have placed a ban on co-operative societies and their office-bearers interesting themselves in the spread of the Swadeshi movement, and in promoting the production of Khaddar. In this connection it is interesting to note that the action is in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last Provincial Co-operative Conference when the Registrar of Co-operative Societies announced that he had no objection to the adoption of a resolution favouring the development of Khaddar production. Assuming for a moment that the gospel of Swadeshi has a political flavour, Government have no moral right, apart from any legal rights, to prevent organisations formed by the people for their economic advancement from promoting an activity which, as is universally acknowledged, alone can bring economic salvation, particularly to those engaged in the agricultural industry. Experience all over the world shows that agriculture can never be the main support of a large and growing population and can prosper only if there are local industries to absorb the surplus population on the land, and rural secondary occupations to enable those on the land to add to their scanty incomes. The propagation of Swadeshi, with its concomitant, the Charkha, is hence the duty of all interested in the economic welfare of the country. It would be a crime for co-operators to neglect this aspect of the programme of economic development; and notwithstanding any ukases that Governments may be pleased to issue, co-operators will do their duty by their country, in Madras as well as in other parts of India, by spreading the gospel of Swadeshi in every village and hamlet where there is a co-operative society in existence.

A PLAIN WARNING.

—:o:—

The Indian boycott of British goods has begun to tell, and tell heavily, on Britain. Even if their Government refuses to take the plain warning indicated in the boycott, the British people will ignore it, only to their ultimate peril. Unemployment is already on the increase in their country. This week it has increased by a million more. A Right Honourable gentleman from the Tory benches interpellated the Government on Tuesday regarding the effect of the Indian boycott on the Lancashire cotton industry. The Financial Secretary, Mr. Graham, replied that the boycott had "no doubt exercised adverse effect." He sought to soften down the melancholy nature of his reply and assured the Tory inquirer that he was consulting Mr. Benn about it. But no amount of Cabinet consultation will bring relief to Britain. The only relief lies in the insistence of the British people in demanding from their present rulers the initiation of a policy which recognises India's right to be mistress in her own house and takes steps to secure her that right.

PUNCTUATIONS.

—:o:—

(BY?)

According to the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, the Congress is "directing a blind eye to lawlessness."

Will somebody tell me what this means?

• • • •

An Indian firm of Electrical Engineers wrote to its London suppliers cancelling unexecuted orders, because, "Feeling the absolute helplessness of its position and with a desire to draw the attention of the British people in England to the serious situation created in India by the Indian Government here the Indian Nation has declared the boycott of British goods in general."

• • • •

The head of the London firm has replied, but strictly "speaking from a business standpoint." He shows how it is a mistake to boycott British goods and British finance and how such a course will harm the boycotters more than the boycotted.—Please don't interrupt. I will refer to Mr. Graham later.

• • • •

He suggests, "Speaking from a business standpoint", that "the proper way to obtain the reformation or change of laws in a country is by legal methods and the backing of the votes of the majority of the united population, which is certainly not the case on your side." Certainly not. By no manner of means yet.

• • • • •

And let nobody suspect any politics in it. It 's just "speaking from a business standpoint", the point of view of 'work a day bread and butter economics', or '4 shillings in the pound' business. And this, as you know, is not politics.

• • • •

Mr. Graham is in constant touch with Mr. Benn and has spoken to the latter about the deplorable condition of Lancashire.

• • • • •

This is good news. I hope constant consultation will result something tangible. I think a "Buy Lancashire Cloth" Ordinance will about meet the needs of the situation.

TRADE & INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

HOW BOMBAY EUROPEANS LOOK AT IT.

(By A "CHRONICLE REPORTER.")

The following article is the result of various talks which a representative of the "Chronicle" had with members of the foreign community of Bombay during a period of about seventeen hours.

The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" commissioned, me to ascertain the feelings of Europeans in regard to the present situation. Not necessarily all Englishmen but men of all nationalities residing or doing business in Bombay.

This assignment took a good many hours to be accomplished completely and when it had reached the half-way mark of being scrawled on many pages of note paper the reporter summed up the conclusions of the various representative persons spoken to as being one of uncertainty.

SYMPATHY WITH INDIA'S DEMANDS.

"Who knows? Who can tell?" This seems to be the general attitude although a majority of the people spoken to are almost unanimous in their belief that the united demand of the citizens of India should be heeded.

"Business cannot continue at the low ebb it is at to-day. We shall all "go broke" soon it seems. The country is in a bad economic state at present and while this is due to the various boycotts it came about at a time when the rest of the world, and all the countries therein, experienced a low mark in finance and, naturally, commerce.

"We cannot ignore the demands of people-Millions of people all crying out for the same thing at one time. It would be folly if we did not heed. But after all, it is my own personal opinion, and I am only a businessman and not a politician."

CHANGED OUTLOOK.

Another person interviewed said that he had lived in India for about fifteen years and that during all that time he had noticed a steady emancipation of the people from the general class of former years up to the far more advanced state in which they are in to-day.

"We must give credit to good government for this but at the same time I am ready to agree that if the people of India did not have the natural aptitude for becoming equal in commerce and equal in any number of other things the best government under Heaven could not have helped them. The time has come, it seems to me, when advantageous forms of treatment shall take the place of what appears to be ruthless urging and petty squabbles. No, this is not only my own opinion but the opinions of scores of other business men situated as I am. We are here to trade and we cannot trade with the people if they are discontented in the way they now appear to be. We are for almost anything which will once again make them good customers. Good customers mean more money for us and that is what we are here for—like it or not."

A WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

A lady spoken to proved to be very sagacious, saying that she had sympathy for the people but she did not believe they were ready for all their demands. Substantially she opined:—

"I do not think that all the people want what the leaders do. That is to say I did not think so at first... But gradually I found that more and more people were asking for the same concessions and that, of course, seemed to be a signal for more and more to join. I am very willing to admit now that this seems to be an actual national movement in the country. Frankly I do not think that the people of the India of to-day are able to undertake a job of almost complete Self-Government or even of the Dominion Status type."

At this point the reporter interrogated:

"Do you believe in Self-Government in Canada?"

"Why of course," was the prompt reply.

"Well why not something of the sort here according to your own opinion?" was the news man's next question.

"Er, er, er," began the lady quite obviously ill at case, "you will have to excuse me. I cannot discuss this matter with you anymore." She went on her way very quickly.

SMALL GROUP OF DIE-HARDS.

Increasingly it became manifest that the salient idea of the present situation was for the most part one of compromise, at least. Although there were some interviewed who still believed that a mailed fist would be the only solution. These people, incidentally in the minority, were for a "showdown."

"All I wish for is an opening which will allow us to send our troops into action. That will settle the matter for some time to come." This opinion was from an Englishman, as was the opinion given by the lady mentioned above from an Englishwoman.

CONTINENTALS' SYMPATHY.

In not a few cases among the foreigners interviewed here was a pronounced and evident leaning towards the side of the people of India. Some were frank in stating that they thought that the suggestions made by the people should not only be considered but actually granted, quickly and promptly.

"Why shouldn't India have the same status as Australia, for example?" said another man. "If you ask me I would say that since

(Continued on page 5.)

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

STRENGTH OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

(BY PAUL PRY.)

Perhaps your readers may like to know the 'mpression that an old observer has been able to gather in this city of ours during the eventful days that saw Bombay in the throes of "Lathi Raj". It has been the privilege of the old observer to meet many people belonging to different communities during these days and he has faithfully recorded their views on the events that have stirred us all so deeply.

A DEEP NATIONAL AWAKENING.

Most people are agreed that this national awakening is of a most serious and significant nature. Few now maintain, as the Diehards do in England, that it is only an urban agitation and that the "dumb millions" and others are blissfully unconcerned about it. This delusion is only shared by those Europeans who are hopelessly out of touch with the real sentiment of the people of this country. These are deceived by the propagandists who are out to misrepresent all the facts about this widespread movement. Some foolish Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, i.e., Eurasians, nurtured in the old tradition, still maintain that "shooting them right and left" will soon restore order and tranquility. On the other hand, some serious minded Europeans and not a few of the better educated, Anglo-Indians, admit that this movement is a serious one, indeed, which cannot be ignored or treated lightly. They are impressed at its widespread nature and the unity it shows all over the country. They had no idea that Mahatma Gandhi's influence was so great. The "Times of India" only last year stated that Mr. Gandhi had no influence now!

THE MEANING OF THE BOYCOTT.

They consider the boycott to be a serious thing for England, and many foresee the collapse of British enterprise here if it is stiffened and sustained. An English gentleman, an official in an Exchange Bank here, admitted to me that it is one of the most serious weapons in the hands of the people, a weapon, which no repression can take away. He dreads what will happen if the "No Tax" campaign is launched as no Government can survive this. He admits that with the present determination of the people the successful launching of it is a great possibility.

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

People who could never imagine the Indians to be united in a national cause are now amazed at the wonderful spectacle they see. This All-India determination to fight grimly for freedom has impressed one and all. They all admit that Mahatma Gandhi has achieved a miracle in rallying all classes of people together to stand for the national cause. Many see the Hand of God guiding him in this work of redemption and on account of this his success is never in doubt. It does look, indeed, as if the Mahatma is divinely guided in the mighty work he has undertaken. To him God has reserved the task to free his people from alien domination.

GANDHI A GREAT MAN.

Mahatma Gandhi, they all say

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:x:—

Foiled.

The success of Nahas Pasha and his followers in holding a session of the Egyptian Chamber, helped by its President who has evidently realised the futility of the political methods of Sudky Pasha, the new Premier, is another reminder to King Fuad, and let us add, to the British High Commissioner in Egypt, that the Wafd is not at all willing to see again the abolition of Parliamentary rule in the land. Sudky Pasha insisted that the President of the Chamber should assure him that no business would be allowed except the reading of the Royal Decree proroguing Parliament for a month. The President refused to give any such assurance and the Opposition, headed by Nahas Pasha, made their protest against the capricious move for sending away the legislators. The victory is with the Wafd and King Fuad will do well to remember that his previous experience with Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud and the lamentable and futile efforts the latter made to rule without Parliament only tended to make the Wafd still more powerful.

British Colonial Development.

With his pronounced views on the elimination of waste in public services and on decentralisation and co-ordination of work in these services, it was only to be expected that Lord Passfield would address the Colonial Governors' Conference on these subjects. He announced that the Conference would discuss the proposal for a single colonial service and a unified agricultural service, but he was on a debatable issue when he touched upon the British mandatory system. According to him the British colonial system had always recognised the native populations to be the first consideration and his reference to the idea "crystallised" at Geneva that mandated territories "should be held on behalf of the natives" is bound to raise the question how far Britain herself has followed this excellent maxim. At the official Conference there is no chance, of course, for the "native populations" to make themselves heard, but in Palestine and in East Africa and Tanganyika the cool assertion of the Colonial Secretary that Britain was fulfilling her mandatory obligations is sure to be rebutted. In the East African territories the native population is as yet not politically vocal, but such leaders as it does possess have repeatedly protested against the policy of Britain in favour of the White settlers. In Palestine the Arabs have no reason to believe that the British Mandate will see fair between them and the Jews.

Secret-Open Society.

It is really amusing to watch Anglo-Indian journals seeking reasons to justify their campaign against the Congress even at the risk of making themselves look silly. We already know how legal action against the Congress had been demanded by these papers on the ground that the Congress movement was an open conspiracy or an open revolution. The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore has added one more charge to strengthen the case against the Congress. It has made the marvellous discovery that this public organisation, openly directing a "revolution", is a "secret society" very much like "political organisations which have from time to time caused havoc in the Balkans and the Southern States of Europe." We do not know by what feat of mental reasoning the journal has come to relate the Congress movement with Balkan secret societies—that is, if it knows anything at all about them.

Too Obvious.

But it assures the world that the fact of the Congress developing into an organisation to "plot against the Government" in the dark is "obvious". It is also "obvious" to the "Gazette" that the Congress propaganda and its subversive methods tend to sacrifice the interests of the minorities "not the least of which is the Mussalman". How all this has become "obvious" even in the face of the "secret society's" recent resolutions published broadcast, is difficult to appreciate unless one is intellectually capable of seeing no difference between the open and the secret. The Congress, however, is so much on the brains of Anglo-Indian journals and their desire to see it, as the "C. M. G." suggests, "dug out of its roots" is so irresistible that they cannot see themselves being led into obvious absurdities. No wonder that they cannot realise the consequences to themselves of the Congress being "dug out of its roots".

PRICES OF SWADESHI CLOTH

Not To Be Raised Till 31st October.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MILLOWNERS AND PT. MOTILAL.

Making Boycott Effective.

The negotiations which Pundit Motilal Nehru, Acting President of the Indian National Congress, had been carrying out with the mill-owners with a view to make the boycott of foreign cloth complete were concluded yesterday. A general agreement has been arrived at that the mill-owners will help the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth by not raising the prices of cloth above the level prevalent when Mahatmaji started on his march or the current level whichever is lower, during the period ending 31st October 1930.

The following are the principal terms of the agreement with the mill-owners.

(i) The mill-owners shall not use Khadi stamp or give the name of Khadi to any cloth manufactured in their mills.

(ii) They shall not manufacture in their mills such cloth as may pass for Khadi i.e. handspun and hand-woven cloth.

(iii) They shall not make cloth of the following specifications:—

Any cloth, grey or bleached, warp and weft counts, each coarser than 18. (Eighteen counts shall include either single or multifold yarn, the count of which (multifold) comes to 18 or less) plain weave, one up and down, single or double drawn, single or double end weft, including checks, plain weave, also those made on dropbox and circular box and carpets.

Those Mills that make coarser counts coming under the definition of cloth, similar to Khadi shall make an earnest and sincere attempt to turn over to other sorts, as early as possible, and for this purpose, shall submit periodical reports of the efforts and results.

They, however, shall be at liberty to make drills, satins, tussers, twills cloths and jaquard and dobbi patterns in the body, dyed cloth, cloth made from dyed cotton, blankets and malidas.

(iv) The mill-owners shall not use foreign yarn or silk in the manufacture of cloth, either in the body or in the border.

(v) The mill-owners shall undertake to make available for retail sale, their productions, to the maximum of 40 per cent of the looms of their mills in each width and 40 per cent of spindles engaged on the single and multifold yarn trade at prices at which they were sold on the 12th March or as near thereto as possible thereafter or at current market rates whichever be lower for the period ending 31st October 1930.

The 60 per cent productions will be disposed of by the mill-owners themselves. The restrictions as regards price does not specifically apply in this respect but it is expected that their prices would be controlled by the prices fixed for the 40 per cent production.

(vi) Every mill-owner shall undertake to use Swadeshi goods in his mills as far as possible.

(vii) Every mill-owner shall undertake not to lower the quality of sorts now marketed under certain numbers and names and to endeavour to improve the quality of cloth by reducing the percentage of size and other ways.

A Committee consisting of 5 representatives of the Mill-owners, 5 representatives of distributors of cloth, 5 Co-opted Members and 5 representatives of the Congress will be appointd to carry out the purpose of the agreement. As regards the representatives of the Congress it is provided that they will work on the Committee unless otherwise directed by the Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIAN CHAMBER & REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURES.

(Continued from page 1.)

rous by attacking the Indian National Congress and picketers at foreign cloth shops and liquor shops. He was shouted down several times.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas at this stage got up and requested Mr. Chowna and men of his thinking not to insult the Indian Merchants' Chamber by deriding things which had been approved of by every sane man, woman and child in the country. There might be differece in political opinions but on things referred to by Mr. Chowna, there was no difference of opinion in the country and it was futile said Sir Purshotamdas to make mention of such things in the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Mr. Nusserwanji Guzdar opined that the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had done very useful work in the Council and the Assembly so far and they should maintain their rights and privileges by continuing to send them in future.

"A CHINESE PUZZLE."

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin said Mr. Tairsee was a Chinese puzzle and it was very difficult to understand him. He had the authority of a member of the Legislative Council, who fortunately was present in the Chamber's meeting, that the personnel of the Municipal Corporation was much more superior to the personnel of the Legislative Council. Besides it was useless to go to the Assembly and Council which were composed of tenth rate men. He spoke as a J. P. and Hon. Magistrate and a friend of the Government that until Mahatma Gandhi was released and Government changed their repressive policy there would be no peace in the country. It was, therefore, futile to send their representatives to the Council and the Assembly.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth said that the right place for Indian leaders was the Indian National Congress and not the Council or the Assembly. He came to this opinion after witnessing the assaults on the defenceless men and women at the Esplanade Maidan by the police last Saturday. He also requested the members of the Chamber to visit the Congress Hospital and give their donations which was doing real service to the country.

QUESTIONS TO SIR PURSHOTAMDAS AND MR. LALJI NARANJI.

Mr. Soorji Valabhdas suggestd that Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji should make a statement whether they would like to go to the Assembly and the Council, if returned.

Sir Purshotamdas said that as representative of the Chamber he voted in the Assembly in accordance with the wishes of the Chamber though in doing so at times he acted against his own personal opinion. It was for the Chamber to decide first whether to elect their representatives or not. If they decided in favour of sending the representatives, he would consider whether to go to the Assembly or not.

Mr. Lalji Naranji flatly said that the Bombay Government, as it was constituted at present, would not listen to the Chamber's representative's appeal for the redress of the national grievances. The Chamber might elect any representative but beyond registering his protest he would do nothing. He, therefore, said that if he was returned he would do nothing beyond registering his protest.

At this stage closure was moved and the amendment of Mr. Tairsee was put to vote and was thrown out only three voting for it. The original proposition was carried midst Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jay.

"Southern Cross" In New Foundland.

LONDON, June 25.

Harbour Grace (new foundland).—"Southern Cross" arrived here at twenty-two minutes past ten this morning (London Time).—Reuter.

DESHABANDHU'S SISTER ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Leading Procession.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Srimati Urmiladevi, President, and Bimalprativadevi, Secretary, of the Women's Civil Disobedience Committee, together with Srimati Parbatidevi and Pramiladevi, were arrested this morning under Section 117 for leading a ladies' procession on Sunday in defiance of Section 144 Warrants of arrest, it is reported, are pending against Srimatis Mohinidevi and Jyotirmayee Ganguli, who are expected to surrender.—Free Press.

PATNA WOMAN ARRESTED

—:o:—

PATNA, June 24.

Eight persons, including Saraswati Debi, were arrested on their refusal to disperse when ordered by the police to do so at Hazaribagh to-day. The prisoners formed an unlicensed procession in accompanying an under-trial prisoner to court.—A. P.

DESHBANDU DAY ARRESTS

—:o:—

Congress Office Raided.

CALCUTTA, June 25.

15 Burrabazar pickets were arrested yesterday.

The Police raided the B.P.C.C. Office last night and arrested one man and seized bulletins.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

The Police arrested Mr. Lokanath Bannerjee, the Secretary of the South Calcutta Congress Committee, for leading a procession on Sunday in defiance of Section 144 in order to celebrate the anniversary of Deshbandu Das.

Messrs. Suresh Das-Gupta and Jatin Day, President and Vice-President respectively of the Bogra Congress Committee, were arrested on the same charge.

POLICE RAID ON PUNJAB C.C. & BHARAT SABHA.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 24.

Notices were served by the District Magistrate on the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, the Punjab Nawjiwan Bharat Sabha, its Lahore Branch and Works Training College under section 17 (A) Act 14 of 1908 asking them to surrender all their documents or papers to the Police as an inquiry is proceeding to ascertain whether they have been acting or intend to act in a manner punishable as unlawful assemblies.

Early at 2 a.m. about 60 policemen raided these offices in Bradlaugh Hall and seized all papers, receipt books, registers, sign boards and all that they could lay hands upon.

None has been arrested so far.—Free Press.

Masulipatam Dictator Arrested.

MASULIPATAM, June 24.

Mr. Krishna Rao, Officiating dictator of the andhra Satyagraha campaign and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, has arrested to-day.—A. P.

MYSORE BAN ON MR. GIRI.

The City Magistrate, Mysore, rejected the application for rescinding the Order under Section 144 prohibiting Mr. V. V. Giri from entering Mysore.—Free Press.

ONE YEAR FOR PICKETS.

—:o:—

ELLORE, June 24.

Five pickets who were arrested here were awarded one year's simple imprisonment. Sjt. P. Ramamurthy was given one year's rigorous imprisonment for inciting Government Officials to resign.—Free Press.

6 MONTHS FOR DEFYING SECTION 144.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, June 24.

Most of the shops dealing in country liquor and toddy in Lucknow were picketed yesterday and to-day. Four picketers were arrested yesterday, but were let off shortly afterwards.

Babu Triloki Singh, Babu Gajadhar Prasad and three others were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each for defying Section 144.—A. P.

BOYCOTT WEEK IN BOMBAY.

Intensive Propaganda Against British Goods.

The Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe the week beginning from June 28 as Boycott Week. A vigorous house to house compaign will be carried on to make the boycott of British goods effective. The Boycott Committee appeals to the public and to the youth in particular to enrol themselves as volunteers, for the Boycott Committee is in need of motor lorries and cars during the week.

The Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to start a "Weekly Boycott Bulletin" which will deal with all the problems relating to the "Boycott" It will carry on an intelligent and informative propaganda for the encouragement of Indian industries and manufactures and a vigorous campaign against the use of foreign cloth and British goods. The following will be its special features:—

1. Disseminating information about Swadeshi Goods and Industries.
2. Disseminating news as regards Boycott in different parts of the country.
3. Advancing suggestion to make Boycott successful as regards individual articles.
4. Making exhaustive survey of the articles imported into India from different countries and finding out which of them could be replaced.
5. Making a discriminating selection of Inoustries which could be easily made self-supporting.
6. Exposing both the manufactures and dealers who act against the promises that they have given to the Congress.

It is intended to make the bulletin as informative, instructive and propagandist as possible. With this and in view patriotic Indians are requested to help in this venture and bring this to a success. Any good suggestion, article or news from the public will be accepted with great pleasure.

All correspondence in this connection should be addressed to the "Boycott Bulletin", Boycott Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOYCOTT MEETING.

—:o:—

All Office-bearers of the District Congress Committee and of all volunteer corps and Youth League and Students' Brotherhood are requested to attend a meeting at the Congress House at 5 p.m. on the 26th instant to work out an effective boycott.

FATE OF COAL MINE BILL.

—:o:—

To Be Shuttlecocked Between Lords And Commons?

LONDON, June 24.

The Government Coal Mine Bill threatens indefinitely to be shuttlecocked between the Lords and Commons in consequence of the Lords' adoption of two motions against Government, the first, by 208 votes to 13, deleting the clause which provides for a levy for the purpose of subsidising exports (Lords had previously deleted the clause and the Commons had reinstated it), and the second, by 162 votes to 16, substituting a 94-hour fortnight for a 45-hour week, which proposal had been similarly rejected by the Commons.—Reuter.

BLACK FLAGS RECEIVE SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

Effigies And Report Burned.

LAHORE, June 24.

To express indignant protest against the Simon Commission Report, a long black flag procession was organised in the afternoon. The procession wended its course through the City, and dissolved into a mammoth meeting held in front of Lala Lajpatrai's statue in Gobhagh. At the conclusion of the meeting effigies of Sir John Simon and the six members of the Commission and two big volumes of the Report were burnt amid tremendous shouts and booming of crackers.—Free Press.

PICKETING GUJARAT COLLEGE.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

Picketing at Gujarat College was resumed to-day. One volunteer was arrested by the police while picketing.

The Secretary of the College Boycott Committee says that picketing is successful and only seven students have so far attended college.—Free Press.

Sutcliffe Not To Play.

LONDON, June 24.

Rugby—Sutcliffe, one of England's opening batsmen, whose finger was badly injured in the last Test Match, will not be able to play in the second Test, which opens at the Lords on Friday.—B. O. W.

Travancore's Donation To Princes Chamber.

TRIVENDRUM, June 24.

The Maharani Regent has donated Rs. 10,000 for the Chamber of Prnces.—A. P.

ARKONAM, June 23.

Order under Section 144 was served on three North Arcot Congresss workers yesterday.—Free Press.

TRADE AND INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

(Continded from Page 4)

India is at least twenty times more important to England, from an economic standpoint, and has over thirty times the population of Australia, it is grossly unfair not to listen to India's pleading. And when I say "listen" I mean listen and learn and by learning act for the people of India. It has been clearly shown that the average intelligence of the upper classes here ranks with that of the upper classes of many of the leading countries of the world. There are few living men with the intelligence of Mahatma Gandhi. Not only that but the highly educated class of India ranks with the educated classes of most nations and often is a bit to the good because of knowledge of Eastern culture which many of the Western World lack. I tell you this as a means of showing that such people cannot be denied for long. It is certainly a mistake to deny them. Yes, this is my personal thought in the matter, but I feel sure that others feel the same; in fact some have already told me so" he concluded.

All in all it seemed that from conversations with the people mentioned above and others, who, more or less, voiced the same sentiments, it was clear that the European opinion seemed to be one of hopeful predictions for the future and most of them hoped for something which will relieve the tense situation and ease things into a normal state so that commerce can once more move on a steady basis.

CONCERNED.

Perhaps it is just exactly as one foreign business man tersely put it, unconscience of the fact that he was the first openly to come out and boldly declare himself publicly in this way on this grave topic. He said.

"Our company eas been in India for twenty years and business has never been so bad. As far as I'm concerned I'd give the people anything just so business would become better. We are here not to argue but to do business. We don't care under what system we do business just so long as it is honest and has integrity of purpose. Unfortunately, however, our company and I do not run the Government and so we have to wait until this dies down. I hope it is soon. I like India and want to stay. But it begins to look as though this once active, huge and ripe market is gradually vanishing into thin air."

SOME IMPRESSION.

(Continued from page 4.)

now, is really a great man. He will live in history. His non-violent campaigh has achieved a miracle. Who has not been thrilled to witness the splendid behaviour of the Congress volunteers in these momentous days? Despite all the provocations and humiliation they have received, the spirit of non-violence and the wonderful discipline displayed by these brave people has filled every one with admiration and enthusiasm. The attacks of the police on these peaceful and unarmed people have disgusted everybody and filled every one with burning indignation. What bravery to attack unarmed and peaceful people especially women and children!

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

The events that took place in the Bombay streets and public places last week were described as "Mob violence" "Lawless meetings" Such mendacious reports are deliberately meant to mislead the public. It, of course, requires an extraordinary effrontery to do so in a city where everybody knows exactly what is taking place round-about. Everybody knows that the Congress activities have been throughout orderly and peaceful. Yet a contributor of the "Times of India" under the pseudonyme of "Kunbi" represents the police as being so harassed by stones and brickbats that in sheer desperation, when all their patience was exhausted, they at last attacked the people with lathis in order to disperse an unruly mob! Can mendacity go further? Further on in describing the beneficent effects of British rule in India the Brahmans are described as wearing only 'langotes' before the arrival of the British and that they only obtained decent clothes after the establishment of British rule! A paper that can publish such piffles, from such idiotic contributors, has indeed forfeited the confidence of its readers. Am I to believe what J. D. J. says about its readers that the majority of them are semi-educated people who credit everything they see in print? What else can we think about them if they swallow such rubbish without protest? Are they not also entitled to know the sinister object of that paper in making such a dirty propaganda?

MARTIAL LAW FOR BOMBAY.

Do European Businessmen Urge For It?

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesmen" wires:—

SIMLA, June 21.

"To-day's events in Bombay throw a spotlight on the grave situation there existing. The exceedingly brief visit of the Governor to the disturbed capital of his Province appears to be the subject of a great deal of comment. I understand that the European community, which, in Bombay, is very closely allied with the Indian business community, has been very averse to the proclamation of martial law, but the citizens of both communities increasingly feel the urgent necessity for the reassertion of authority."

Truth About Political Amnesty.

—:o:—

The Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" wired on June 21:—

Disclaimers from London of the intention on the Labour Government's part of making an offer to release purely political prisoners and suspend the operation of their emergency measures, on condition that the civil disobedience movement is absolutely called off, may reasonably be attributed to their natural unwillingness to complicate further a sufficiently difficult situation by any pronouncement till after the Simon Report is before the public.

This is an entirely correct attitude, for it is obvious that ever since the November pronouncement a position of some delicacy has existed between the Government and the Statutory Commission which has called for discretion on both sides.

The statement in my recent message to you, however, that there are plain indications of such a future intention on the part of the Home Government, stands. Though corroborated by advices from London, it is not based on any secret information, and, as a matter of fact, the offer is really there already, and is implicit in Mr. Wedgwood Benn's House of Commons speech. Nor can there be much doubt, apart from such a conditional amnesty for political prisoners taking effect, that if a leader of sufficient standing, who has hitherto turned down the proposal for the Round-Table Confsrence, were to signify from prison his desire to take part in its deliberations, such a suggestion would be sympathetically received.

Any idea of dispensing with the emergency measures while the civil disobedience movement still persists is, of course, at present more out of the question than ever.

OBNOXIOUS LEAFLET WITHDRAWN.

—:o:—

Government Realise Their Blunder.

It is understood that as a result of emphatic protests against the official campaign of defamation of Swadeshi enterprises the obnoxious leaflet recently issued by the Government Central Press has been called off and no further leaflets of that nature are to be printed. Even some European bankers are reported to have condemned such an enterprise as being "ill-advised" and "likely to do more harm than good."

It is learnt that as a popular reaction to the damging Government leaflet, British Assurance Companies have been adversely affected.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" IN NEWFOUNDLAND

—:o:—

LONDON, June 25

Harbour Grace—Delay between time of arrival of Southern Cross over aerodrome, which was at about six local time, and its actual landing, half hour later, was due to fact trat thick fog almost blinded aviators and they circled and recircled round aerodrome before they put down nose and risked landing which was successful. The machine is now refuelling after which it is proposed to continue flight immediately to New York.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, June 25.

Previous closing rate	12.99
To-day's opening rate	12.90
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing rate	13.01
Difference	plus .02
Broach expectation J-A Rs.	204
Broach expectation A-M Rs.	228

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, June 25

Previous closing rate	6.87
To-day's opening rate	6.80
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	6.82
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 25

Silver ready	15	9	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver forward	15	6	0
Higher	0	2	0

Tone of market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 25

Without Duty 44 13 0

STOP PRESS.

U. P. LEADERS JAILED

—:o:—

BENARES, June 25.

News has been received that Messrs. Purshottamdas Tandon, Shivaprasad Gupta and Narendra Deo have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and Rs. 300 fine for defying orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

PICKETERS JAILED

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Two volunteers of the Labour Union were arrested to-day while picketing a liquor shop. Picketing of foreign cloth shops was resumed to-day at 4 p.m. One batch of lady volunteers under Mrs. Divan and two batches of male volunteers were sent to picket Panchkuva and Maskati Market Shops. After about an hour's picketing the shops were closed. The picketing of foreign liquor shops commenced on Monday. One of the two students arrested to-day while picketing the Gujarat College was released subsequently.—A. P.

SURAT, June 25.

Haribhai Mohanbhai Desai of Untadi has been convicted under Section 157 I. P. Code and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default one month further imprisonment.—A. P.

PRESS ORDINANCE AT WORK

—:o:—

SECURITY FROM "YOUNG INDIA" DEMANDED.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

Order under the new Press Ordinance demanding security of Rs. 2,000 from the "Young India", Rs. 2,000 from the "Navjivan" papers and Rs. 1,000 from the "Navjivan" Press was served on Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Bhatt, this afternoon in the Sabarmati Central Jail, where Mr. Bhatt is undergoing rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Bhatt has accepted the order served upon him as he still continues to be the printer, publisher and editor of the papers. The former report to the effect that the present manager refused to accept the order two days previously was incorrect. Enquiries show that no such order was served on the present manager of the "Young India" on that date.

—Free Press.

PICKETING OF COLLEGES AND SHOPS AT AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, June 25

Two volunteers were arrested this afternoon while picketing at the Gujarat College. One of them was later released.

Picketing foreign cloth shops was started at 4 in the afternoon.

The moment the picketers went to the shops, the merchants closed their shops and the picketers withdrew. Free Press

MISS STANLEY WINS

—:o:—

LONDON, June 25

In Wimbledon championships in second round of Women's Singles Miss M. Stanley beat Miss Jenny Sandison 6/0, 2/6 6/1.—Reuter.

TRICHINOPOLY, June 23.

The Police raided the Satyagraha Training Camp and arrested Messrs. Narayana Iyengar, the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, C. R. Narasimham, son of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, and Balasubrahmanyam.—Free Press.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

HEAVY SELLING IN MILL SHARES.

Nervous Feeling.

Bombay, June 25.

The Share Market opened today after four days with a very weak tone. There was heavy selling in mill shares on various rumours. There was utter absence of buying shows absence of confidence. Bombay Dyeing was very weak on heavy selling pressure. This weak tone had a sympathetic effect on the general list and most of speculative riders suffered. Tata Hydros dropped, Tata Steel shares had a strange appearance. Defds. being manipulated ruled steady while Ordinary shares recorded a sharp decline. Cement shares ruled weak with a poor turnover.

It may be noted that the attention of our readers was often drawn to the developing weakness. There is world-wide depression and particularly in Bombay the financial conditions are very bad. Unusually at this time of the year, Bank rate is ruling at 6 per cent. and there is less credit. Severe decline the values of raw materials have affected unfavourably the general economic condition and still there are no signs of any stabilization. It is more or less a panic and we advise great caution.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 752 and after small rallies from time to time closed at Rs. 730. Century opened at Rs. 278 and closed at Rs. 267. Fazal opened at Rs. 465 and closed at Rs. 452. Pearls opened at Rs. 251 and declined Rs. 10. Tata Hydros declined Rs. 21 after opening at Rs. 1,142. Tata Defds. opened at Rs. 297 and after improving to Rs. 300 closed at Rs 296-14. This scrip is manipulated by strong finance and does not look like moving. It may remain stationary at this level at the sweet will of the interested parties, but we see no reason to have any interest in these shares as there are no chances for any dividend. Ordinary Steel shares closed at Rs. 44 which are free from manipulation. To-day's liquidation has improved the technical situation and we may witness small rallies, but we do not favour any constructive interest at the moment as all technical reasons are against any sustained improvement.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 25.

Bombay Dyeing 752, 40, 46, 40, 45, 33, 35, 28, 30.
Century 273, 70, 66, 68, 67.
Colaba 120, 16, 18.
Crescent 91, 90.
Fazul 465, 53, 65, 55, 60, 52.
Indore 367, 62.
Madhowji N 37.
Nagpur 443, 36.
New Great 171, 72, 65, 71, 65-10.
Pearl 251, 45, 50, 41.
Simplex 66, 62, 65, 60.
Swadeshi 350, 40.
Burma 640, 23.
Hydro 1142, 21.
Tram 129-6, 28-2.
Deff. 297, 300, 296, 95, 96-14.
Ord. 46-8, 44.
Bundi 15, 14-12.
Indian 230, 23.
Katni Ord. N 173.
Alcock 220, 17.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS

Last Closing Quotation.
Bombay, June 25.

	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad-Advance	100	346
Apollo	50	4-4
Assur Veerjee	5	1
Barsi	250	125
Berar Manufacturing	100	186-4
Bharat	150	60-10
Bombay Cotton	500	150
Bombay Dyeing	250	760
Bombay Industrial	5	2-8
Bradbury	250	150
Broach Fine Counts	250	30
Century	100	267- 8
Central India	100	436- 4
Ceylon	100	25
Colaba Land and Mill	100	113-12
Coorla	100	200
Crescent	100	90
Currimbhoy	250	90
David	250a	150
Dawn	250	550
E. D. Sassoon United Drd.	1 0	0-5-9
Ebrahim Pabaney	250	145
Edward Sassoon	250	70
Elphinstone	100	7
Fazulbhoy	250	452- 8
Finlay	100	115
Framjee Petit	1,000	120
Gokak	100	147- 8
Gold Mohur	100	50
Hindustan	1,000	1700
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	117- 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	1125
Indore Malwa	100	362- 8
Jamshed	25	18
Jam Ranjit Singhji	1,000	1595
Kasturchand	50	9-12
Khandesh	1,000	2200
Khatau Makanjee	100	102- 8
Kohinoor	100	142- 8
Lakshmi Cotton	250	1300
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	35
Madras United	250	400
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	900
Meyer Sassoon	100	50
Minerva	100	70
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	650
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	107-8
Mysore	50	132 -8
New City of Bombay	100	62.- 8
New Great Eastern	200	165-10
Osmanshahi	75	62-8
Pearl	250	241- 4
Phoenix	100	350
Sassoon Cotton	10	8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk	50	71
Sholapur	1,000	1550
Simplex	250	61- 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	6-12
Swadeshi	100	340
Sawn	100	110
Satya Mill Ld.	100	130
Tata Mills	25	42-8
Vishnu Cotton	500	2100
Western Indian Spinning	1,000	880

BANKS.

Bank of India	50	36
Baroda	50	71
Central	25	15-12
Eastern	£5	78
Imperial	500	1275
Imperial Contributory	125	318-12
P. and O. Bank	£10	125
Union	5	3- 5

CEMENT & MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	14-12
Central India Mining	10	2
Gwalior Cement	70	78
Indian Cement	250	223-12
Katni Cement	100	172- 8
Deferred	40	700
Punjab Cement	10	10
Shahabad Cement	10	142-8
Shivrajpur	10	10
United Cement	100	58

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	810
Amritsar Patti	100	110
Central Provinces	100	87
Dhond Baramati	100	90
Gujerat	100	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	72
Larkhana	100	88
Mandra Bhon	90	58-8
Mymen Singh	100	84-4
Pachora Jamner	100	72
Sara Sirajgunj	100	72-8
Sialkot Narrowal	100	90
Sind Light	29	52-8
Tapty Valley	500	677-8
Upper Sind	100	73

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric	100	123
Andhra Valley Ord.	1,00	625
Bombay Tramway Ordy.	50	128- 2
Tata Hydro Electric Ordy.	1,000	1121 -4
Tata Power Ordy.	1,000	520
Karachi Electric	100	156-4
Poona Electric	100	160
Surat Electric Ordy.	100	127-8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort	475	130
Harvey and Sabapathy	500	1150
Indian Cotton	125	196-4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	270
New Berar	500	800
New Mofussil	400	300
New Prince of Wales	500	400
Volkart U. P.	500	480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance	10	3-8
Bombay Life Assurance	20	34
Empire of India Life	125	1750
Industrial & Prudential	6	8-4
Jupiter General Insu.	15	8 -8
New India Assurance	15	17 -8
Oriental Government Security Life	150	1850
Vulcan	10	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	100	215
Attock Oil	11	22
Belapur Co.	50	10
Bombay Safe Deposit	200	602-8
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy.	250	183 -2
Bombay Uganda	80	20
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	623-12
Do. Contributory	50	255
British Burma Petroleum	8s.	3 -7
Burma Corporation	10	7-12
Bombay Telephones	50	52-8
Indian Radio Telegraph	100	270
" " " Drd.	100	265
Jost Engineering	50	180
Kemp	200	195
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	85
Okha Salt works	10	6
Port Canning	1,000	555
Scindia Steam	15	8 -1
Tata Construction	30	32
Tata Iron (Ordinary)	75	44
Tata (deferred)	30	296-14
Andhra Valley	1,000	990
Bombay Cotton Mills	10	5-8
Bombay Steam	250	201 -4
Bombay Tramways	50	63-12
Bradbury Mills	250	150
Central India Mills	500	455
Elphinstone Spg.	100	25
Jupiter Insurance Co.	10	10
Katni First Pref.	100	100
Katni Sec. Pref.	100	105
Madhawji Mills	250	65
Marsland Price Co.	100	80
New Great Eastern	200	160
Punjab Cement	10	10
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	10N
Tata Hydro	1,000	1030

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Sensational Decline And Panic.

Bombay, June 25.

As anticipated, prices in our market has declined beyond the expectation of an ardent Bear. The present state is viewed with danger by many cotton traders and some failures are feared. The removal of restrictions has added to the difficulties and dangers. The market was due to open at Rs. 218 for Broach J-A. delivery but no buyer was in evidence even at Rs. 208 and prices immediately dropped to Rs. 205. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 8 points and rates in the local market declined to Rs. 197/8 for Broach J.-A. and Rs. 222 for Broach A.-May delivery. Such a low level was reached in 1914 when Liverpool prices were 4-1/4d.

GAMBLING DEN.

This drastic decline is bound to result in some failures and the Board of the East India Cotton Association is sitting quiet like that great Roman King Nero who was fiddling when city was burning. There was no buyer in the market and there seems no end to the present decline. If there is any honesty left in the cotton trade, immediate y an enquiry must be made and those who have forced this decline must be punished. The farmers are looted and without any reason and the present condition of the market is nothing short of a gambling den.

The market after declining to Rs. 196-8 for Broach J-A delivery on covering by a Japanese firm, rallied and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A 201-4
Broach A-M 226-12
Oomra July 152-8
Oomra D-J 169-8
Bengal July 134
Bengal D-J 154

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 25.

June	102-30—80
September	111:50+70
December	113.00+1.60

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, June 25.

Bengal July 141.
Bengal D.-J. 160.
Broach J.-A. 211.
Broach A.-M. 229.
Oomra July 159.
Oomra D.-J. 181.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, June 25.

Comptah Fully Good 260, Good 255, F. G. F. 250.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 25.

100 A. Damodar Nimbahera 155.
200 E. Spinner and Co. Verabal 160.
300 E. Spinner and Co. Shenabad 162.
200 E. Spinner and Co. Karanga 163.
200 Japan T. and Co. Dharuva 158
100 P. Crystal and Co. Aligarh 145.
100 Currimbhai Sindi 169
100 Tata Mill Wadhuwan 208.
100 Tata Mill Nanaveeday 213.
200 Laubji Meghji Bir 162.
100 Japan T. and Co. Rotak 143.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

Broach	216/222
Oomra,	
Bengal	151/157
Mothia	155/162
Khandesh	158/162
Akola/Khdmgaon	162/16 2
Nagpur/Warnha	170/180
Barsi/Kurnuwadi	158/164
Jalna/Aurangabad	160/165
Nagpur/Vambori	158/162
Putna/Paebani	162/170
Kandwa/Sanavad	162/168
Indose/Ujjain	170/195
Miraj/Sangli	238/245
Coompta	240/230
Triupur/Cambodia	295/306

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	197	293,837
Central India	198	401,938
Barsi and Nagar	95	260,156
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	90,991
Berar	648	719,626
Central Provinces	169	403,338
Total Oomras	1,307	2,169,886
Dholera	534	193,760
N.-W. Provinces	...	136,614
Rajputana	100	55,457
Sind-Punjab	...	151,079
Broach	...	282,687
Coompta & Dharwar	614	133,188
Westerns-Northerns	932	58,191
Cocoanada	...	102
Tinnevelly and Cmbodia	...	34,368
Persian	...	655
American	...	11,843
Egyptian and African	46	95,443
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	815

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay June 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 19th June This year.
Europe	7,817	773,073
Japan & China	2,150	1,344,651
Coasts Ports	...	20,308
Up-country by Rail	...	98,565
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	21,836
Total	3,533	3,328,093

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

FEARS OF HEAVY TENDERS INDUCES LIQUIDATION.

Stock Exchange Weakness Helps Decline.

Bombay, June 25.

The time of issuing notices against July contracts is due today and the market is feeling nervous. Yesterday there was further long liquidation and the weakness of Wall Street helped the decline. The market closed at a decline of 27 to 10 points. The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 32 to 17 points.

Tenderable cotton is re-shipped back to the United States Ports from Japan, France and other countries. The stiff premium ruling for near months has caused these shipments. The Co-operative Associations with the financial help of the Farm Board took over nearly half a million bales against May purchases. These loans are based on a price level of 16.54 and it is announced that the holdings of co-ops. will not be parted at a loss. It is said that all tenders against purchases of July option will be taken by the co-ops., but the extent of purchases is merely a guess work. Heavy tenders are expected and it seems that weak long interest is liquidated.

However, the general depression of trade conditions, serious declines in Wall Street, poor demand for cotton manufactured goods and favourable weather for the growing American cotton crop discourage any constructive stand. It is becoming evident that disturbed conditions in India and China will cause large decline in consumption of American cotton and there is no need of a large cotton crop. Lower prices must prevail to induce large demand is the general belief and there is no demand for cotton although now it is the end of the season with small into-sight movement.

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady at a rise of 6 points but in the absence of demand prices ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Empire cotton futures closed at a decline of 2 points while Egptian prices recovered 19 points.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report of the day state:—

"Market continues weak due to favourable crop prpospects, impaired confidence in Securities and a heavy decline in Wheat prices. Indian political situation has created a world-wide trade depression and notwithstanding prices being extremely cheap and under cost of production, public confidence is severely shaken. Most of the commodities are today selling below the average of pre-war prices but investors are scarce due to the world-wide depression and the uncertainty of Indian politics. Although "Bears" show inclination to secure profits around present level and daily Liverpool sale indicates somewhat increased trade activity, we prefer to watch further developments before making any commitments."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest 13.17 (12-35 p.m.)) Lowest 12.96 (2.48 p.m.)

Liverppool:—"Market agected by drop in wheat. Weather remaining favourable."

Reuter: "Market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices declined on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 24.

July	13.13	—.27
October	12.99	—.13
December	13.13	—.16
January	13.18	—.10
Middling Spot	13.25	—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 24.

July	12.74	—.32
October	12.72	—.17
Middling Spot	12.86	—.30

NEW YORK.

New York, June 24.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	Unquoted.
October	13.06
October, (New Contract)	12.77

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

July	13.30
Octbber	13.07
October, (New Contract)	12.79

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, June 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 19,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 24.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation 400 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 Bales.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 24.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	15-7/16
Forward	15.1/4

MILESTONES in the history of India

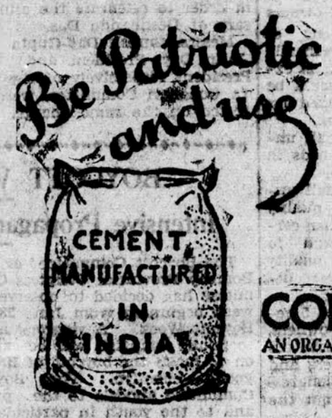
The above illustration represents the first deputation sent by Queen Elizabeth to Akbar the Great to ask for trading concessions in India.

Akbar the Great was one of the most illustrious kings that ever ruled in India. When he died, he left a legacy of a greater, stronger and better governed Empire than India had known since the days of Asoka.

The importance of good communications was manifest to him, and the main road systems received considerable attention at his hands. Indeed, many of the KOS MINARS or milestones erected by the Great Moghul are still to be seen.

Portland cement was not manufactured in India in Akbar's time, but the roads made by him three centuries ago are now so consolidated that they provide excellent foundations for present day cement concrete roads.

Modern traffic requirements are exacting, but the concrete road meets them all.



The CONCRETE ASSOCIATION of INDIA
AN ORGANISATION FOR EXTENDING & IMPROVING THE USE OF PORTLAND CEMENT.
Telephone Bldgs, Home St.
BOMBAY
DISTRICT OFFICES
CALCUTTA LUCKNOW MADRAS

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

	Opening.	Closing.
June		7.10 plus .04
July	7.06	7.05 plus .04
August		6.95 plus .03
September		6.91 plus .02
October	6.88	6.87 plus .03
November		6.87 plus .03
December		6.89 plus .04
January	6.94	6.91 plus .03
February		6.94 plus .03
March	7.02	6.99 plus .03
April		7.00 plus .03
May	7.08	7.05 plus .03
June		7.07 plus .03
Middling Spot		7.64 plus .07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.15
Scinde, Fine	4.40
Scinde, Superfine	4.65
Bengal, Good	3.90
Bengal, Fully Good	4.15
Bengal, Fine	4.40
Oomra, Good	4.15
Oomra, Fully Good	4.45
Oomra, Fine	4.75
Broach, Fully Good	5.10
Broach, Fine	5.35
Broach Superfine	5.60

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 24.

July	11.13
November	11.13
December	11.21
January	11.24
March	11.39
May	11.52
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	12.20

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 24.

July close at 7s. 6-3/8d.—3/4d.
Oct. close at 7s. 2d.—1/8d.
Dec. close at 7s. 3-1/4d.—1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel doll. 88-1/4—3-3/4.
Sept. per bushel doll. 91-5/8—3-7/8.
Dec. per bushel doll. 96-7/8—3-5/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 24.

TT London on Berlin	20.38-3/8
TT London on Amsterdam	12.09-1/4
TT London on Brussels	34.82
TT London on Madrid	42.13
TT London on Milan	92.76
TT London on Berne	25.07
TT London on Paris	123.78
TT London on Prague	163.81

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 25.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1|5 25|32.
P. O. RATE:
D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1|5 13|16 June.
Selling D. D. 1|5 27|32
Selling T. T. 1|5 25|32 July.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32.
Buying D. D. 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 June.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 July Aug.
New York B. C. Rate T. T. 278 3|4
NEW YORK BANKS:
Selling T. T. 278 1|2.
Buying T. T. 277.
PARIS:
Selling D. D. 916.
Buying D. D. 926.
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:
Selling T. T. 137 1|4
Buying 60 Days 134 3|4.
HONGKONG:
Selling D. D. 86 1|2.
SHANGHAI
Selling D. D. 101 1|2.
SINGAPORE:
Selling D. D. 156 1|4.
JAVA:
Selling D. D. 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE:
New York|London 4.85 31|32 24th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|5 11|16 25th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 13|32 24th inst.
London|Paris 123.80 24th inst.
London|Belgium 34.815 24th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.07 24th inst.
London|Italy 92.75 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
GOLD
Gold £4-5-0 23rd inst. £4-5-0 1|4 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 5|8 23rd inst 15 7|8 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 7|16 23rd inst. 15 1|4 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 33 7|8 23rd inst. 33 11|16. 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 13|32 per cent. 23rd inst. 2 3|8 per cent. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5|8 per cent 23rd inst. 2 9|32 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per dent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 1|2 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 25.

3 Months Discounts 2 3|8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 9|6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One Month 4 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. Absence of support. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-9/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Is Board's Ruling "Ultra Vires"?

The following extract is reproduced from Cotton report of Messrs. Thos Smith & Co. dated 25th inst:—

"The Brokers' Association is reported to be seriously questioning the East India Board's decision in respect of their removal of minimum prices. There is growing public dissatisfaction with regard to the Board's ruling as it is believed to be "Ultra Vires" under the Government Act so long as the causes for which the minimum prices were fixed remain unremedied."

The chosen lubricant for tests on land, sea and in the air

Wakefield Castrol Motor Oil

C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Branches throughout India.

Is your watch lying idle for want of repairs?

A good watch should not be allowed to remain idle.

If your watch has stopped, or is irregular, and you have put it on one side, the probabilities are that we can repair it and thus give it a new lease of life. Why not send it to our great workshops, where its defects will be speedily diagnosed and remedied?

Repairs undertaken to all makes of Watches.

Our staff of skilled watchmakers in both Bombay and Calcutta, accustomed in their work to uphold the high craftsmanship associated with WEST END Watches, will put your watch in thorough working order.

All work is supervised by expert watchmakers from our European factories. Estimates are submitted before such work is put in hand and watch repairs are only undertaken if our Works Managers consider a satisfactory job is practicable.

Our FREE Catalogue of WEST END Watches will interest you.

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

W. 46.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
(Established 1890).
71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite The Bombay Club and Near Currency Bank,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS
TO
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

OURS is the only Firm in Bombay that gives services free of charge of a qualified expert from London, holding highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics:—F.S.M.C., F.I. O., F.N.A.O., F.C.L. (London).

WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Zalim-singhji of Jodhpur.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

Please note that ours is the oldest and the Original Firm of Dastoor

Do not be misguided. } We have no connection whatsoever with any other firm in Bombay bearing a similar name.

Dr. N. L. Burman (BALAJI ROAD SURAT).

HYDROCELE EXPERT.

Radically cures Hydrocele without Operation, within 15 minutes only.

Will be in BOMBAY for the following days.

DATES:—25th June to 3rd July.
TIME:—9 to 12 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M.
FEE:—Consultation Rs. 5/-
ADDRESS:—Hararwala Bldg. Golpitha, BOMBAY, 4.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS
—:o:—
June 26
Cracovia, Quaranttito, Trieste
Cranfield, Collins, Busreh
Nizam, Robb, Calcutta
Hatipara, Smith, London

DEPARTURE
June 26
Argenfels, Ziemmerman, Hamburg

LOADING
June 25
Steamer Bankur for Persian Gulf

S S Cranfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cranfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Nizam:—The T M Company's steamer Nizam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo

S S Hatipara:—The M M and Company's steamer Hatipara, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Argenfels, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Outward Mails

Malwa carrying mails of June 12 Left Aden June 22. Due Bombay June 27 (6 a.m.)

Rajputana carrying mails of June 19. Left Marseilles June 21.

HOMEWARD MAILS

Comorin carrying mails of June 14. Left Port Said June 23.

The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru left Kobe June 17. Due Bombay July 16.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Wednesday, 25th June, 1930.

1 Argenfels 3540 Karachi 26-6 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Razmak London 28-6-30 M M and Co.
4 India 4077 Genoa 1-7 L T and M and S
5 Jeff Davis New York 27-6 L Edwards
6 Drachenfels Karachi 1-7 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Warfield U Kingdom 28-6 M M and Co
9 Audyk Hamburg 4-7 E D Sassoon and Co
J E Alafia Marmagoa 26-6 O Sandiman and Co.
10 Khandalla Durban 2-7 M M and Co
12 Circassia Liverpool 2-7 Graham T Co
14 Aquileia 4066 Genoa 25-6 Lloyd Triestino and Marittinia Italiana
16 Durenda 4450 N F, N F, M M and Co.
17 Magda Calais 26-6 J Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kobe 29-6 N Y Kaisha.
3 Chakla 1727 P. Gulf 25.6 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busrah 27-6 M M and Co
5 Warlalda 1859 Calcutta 28-6 M M and Co.
8 Goalpara Rangoon 25-6 M M & Co.
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Cranfield 3213 Rangoon N F, M M and Co.
B Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon N F, Scindia S N Co
C/R Kidderpore Kobe 27-6 M M & Co.
D/E Ranee Rangoon N F T Morrison and Co
K Dara 3083 NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Golconda 3203 Rangoon 29-6 M M and Co.
Q Maur 649 Bangkok 25-6 F F Campbell and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Ranee 24-6-30
S S Jalaveera 24-6-30
S S Irrawadi 24-6-30
S S Kalavati 25-6-30

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Malwa 27-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Salford 30-6-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon 26-6-30 L Edward Ltd.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Ockenfels 29-6-30 L Edward Ltd
Stolzenfels 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Chitanorga City 1-7-30 M M & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicoi 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Sado Maru 24-6-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 29-6-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Ellora 27-6-30 M M & Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.

Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 24-6-30 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 2-7-30 G T Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels 30-6-30 L Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK

Jeff Davis 20-6-30 L Edward Ltd

FOR GENOA.

India 1-7-30 M. Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cracovia 1-7-30 Lloyd T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela 27-6-30 M M and Co
Bankura 2-7-30 M M and Co

FOR KOBE.

Calcutta Maru 27-6-30 N Y Kaisha
Kidderpore 26-6-30 P and O S N Co
Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur 24-6-30 F F Campbell and Co

STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.

Razmak 5182 Thornton P. & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield 3805 Steel M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels 6344 Lumhoff L Edward Ltd.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Kidderpore, 3203, Woodroff, P & O. S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 3213, Nagoya, N Y Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela 1932 Ramsay M M & Co.
Bankura 1905 Durkee M M and Co

FOR RANGOON.

Ranee 3143 Dooley T M & Co.
Jalaveera 3084 Beatson Scindia S N Co

FOR GENOA.

India, M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Warlaldo 1859 Woodroff M M and Co.
Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co

FOR TRIESTE

Cracovia 4565 Quarantitto Lloyd T Co

FOR CALOIS.

Magda 2583 Kilmen J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Jeff Davis 3851 Taylor L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 4370 Munro G T Co.

FOR DURBAN

Khandalla 3329 Baird M M and Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kingsland 2219 Beedle T M & Co.

IMPORTS
—:o:—
Bombay, June 25

S S Narkunda M M and Co from London:—12 cases cheese; 10 cases kippers; 47 cases sausages; 1553 bars silver.

S S Varela M M and Co from Busrah:—1102 bags wheat; 1639 bags dates.

From Karachi:—1067 bags wheat 50 bags rice; 100 bags gram; 18 bags dhall; 45 bags flour; 20 bags asofoetida; 108 bags bajree.

S S Khandalla M M and Co from Durban:—250 bags fruits.

From Mozambique:—963 bags napupapsuds; 200 bags Colombo roots 176 bags beans.

From Zanzibar:—378 bags cloves; 25 bags steins; 50 cases milk

From Killindini:—8355 bales cotton.

S S Jalaveera S S N Co from Akyab:—14055 bags rice; 160 nangs empty drums.

From Cochin:—4140 jottas coir yarn; 456 jottas rope; 37 jottas mats.

From Calicut:—401 bags cocoanuts; 224 bags cotton.

EXPORTS
—:o:—
Bombay, June 25

For London S S Razmak:—9 bales animal skin A Dadabhai and Co; 2 bales animal skin M Nissim; 1 bale animal skin A M Sodder and Co; 21 bales animal skin P M Hassam; 2 bales animal skin S Joomabhoy; 8 bales animal skin M H Ladha; 3 bales animal skin A R Habibullah; 6 bales woollen carpets Mirzaoff; 1 bale woollen rug Cox and Kings Ltd; 30 bales c and w cuttings E Noorbhoy; 36 bales cotton rags B Mohamkhram and Co; 300 cwts groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 15 cwts fish maws R Dhanji and Co.

For Liverpool S S Circassia:—20 bales wool raw M H Ladha; 6750 cwts groundnut oil cakes R J Daver; 6 bales wool raw K Rikhabdas; 103 bales wool raw M Nissim; 50 baes cotton thread waste Indian Produce Export Co.

For Genoa S S India:—55 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd; 495 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—151 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg S S Drachenfels:—321 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 18 bales cotton raw G Suchidana and Co; 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 285 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent:—220 cwts gum karaya J Meyer and Co; 305 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp H Damodar and Co; 18 bales cotton raw G Suchidana and Co; 20 bales cotton fly J Meyer and Co; 50 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 201 cwts kang grain P S Thadani and Sons

For Brewen:—55 bales cotton raw Gill and Co.

For Havre S S Warfield:—120 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

For Hamburg S S Andijk:—1000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 100 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mavji and Co; 660 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 101 bales cotton raw C Kalidas and Bros; 55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Les Angeles:—50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—565 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For San Francisco:—75 bales cotton thread waste B Mohamkhram and Co;

For Gothenburg:—50 bales cotton fly V A Sane

For Trieste S S Cracovia:—999 cwts castorseed 201 cwts turmeric T S Thadani and Sons; 120 bales cotton raw L Dreyfus and Co; 240 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw J K Kaisha Ltd; 495 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co; 168 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—999 cwts castorseed T S Thadani and Sons; 110 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co; 110 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman and Co.

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For Philadelphia:—194 casks goat skin Briskey Co; 172 casks goat skin Deccan Trading Co.

For Genoa S S Aquileia:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe S S Kidderpore:—

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd

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Headache, Earache, Toothache, Vomitting, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysentery, Influenza and Plague, so also Hurts and Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites and Stings of Snake, scorpion, mad dog, wasp, and Bee &c., are generally sudden. You will promptly and satisfactorily cure them without paying heavy fees if you administer the cure all of the century—

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DAY OR NIGHT

Think of the convenience of constant and instant supply of abundant hot water for sink, lavatary basins and bath always ready at the turn of a tap. Why deprive yourself and family of this cheap city convenience. A small monthly hire rate will bring you this GAS GEYSER that heats water at a cost of half anna per bath. Hire one to-day.

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Guzder House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 25.
(Liable to Income-Tax).

	Rs.
3½ p.c. G. P. Notes Ready	65-3½
Do. Sett.	65-3
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	75-4
4 p.c. 1934-37	89-10
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	76-3
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	95-2
4½ p.c 1955-60, Loans	87-0
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95-7
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	96-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97-9
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb	104-4
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust (Income-Tax Free.)	104-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	101-3
Do. Sett.	101-2½
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-4
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100-4
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	101-7
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	102-8
6½ p.c 1935 B.D.L	105-0
7 p.c. 1931 Mysore Loan	101-12

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN.
Bombay, June 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 481 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 83 per ton.

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 24.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-5-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 25.

	1929-30	1928-29
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 24-6-30	3569000	2274000
Receipts yesterday 24-6-30	9000	2000
Exports to date 24-6-30	6617000	7940000
Stock at Ports 20-6-30	1702000	877000
Stock Interior Towns 20-6-30	688000	325000
Stock at Liverpool 20-6-30	883000	951000
Visible Supply 20-6-30	3459000	24660000
Quantity in sight 20-6-30	14793000	15386000
Quantity out of sight 20-6-30	13087000	15176000

GOLD AND SILVER.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 25.

Mint Gold Ready Rs. 21-7-0.
Mint Gold 1st Settlement Rs. 21-7-6.
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement Rs. 21-8-3.
Silver Ready Rs. 44-15-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 44-15-6.
Silver 2nd Settlement, Nil.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
July 18.86—6.
Aug. 18.97—9.

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AND
INSURANCE
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J1

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930.

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J2

BOYCOTT MOVE UNNERVES M. PS.

Mr. Graham Admission Of Adverse Effect On Lancashire.

FINDING A WAY OUT OF "DEPLORABLE SITUATION".

LONDON, June 24.

In the Commons Rt. Hon. D. H. Hacking asked what was the effect of the Indian boycott on the Lancashire cotton industry.

Mr. Graham replied that the boycott had no doubt exercised adverse effect; but he was not in a position to distinguish between effect of the boycott and of other factors.

Mr. Hacking asked for an assurance that Mr. Graham was in close touch with Mr. Benn to see whether the present "deplorable situation could be helped.

Mr. Graham: "Yes, I have spoken to him about the deplorable condition of Lancashire, and consultation is constantly progressing. I am also in daily touch with the industry."—Reuter.

Britain's Unemployment On The Increase.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 24.

There was an increase of 1,10,000 unemployed in Britain last week, the total now being 18,85,300.—Reuter.

"GRADUAL CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IMPOSSIBLE".

C. F. Andrews Speech In London.

WRITING CRITICAL SURVEY ON SIMON REPORT.

LONDON, June 24.

"Being ruled from abroad has so weakened India's moral fibre" declared Mr. C. F. Andrews speaking at a meeting under the auspices of the Union of Democratic Control "that hope of gracual improvement is precarious. Britain must, therefore, seek to hand over responsibility as quickly as possible and make such definite transfer of authority that India may be indisputably mistress in her own house. Gradual constitutional change is now impossible." Mr. Andrews who is writing a critical survey of the Simon Report which is expected to be published by the end of July criticised first volume's lack of appreciation of the urge for reform behind the national movement.—Reuter.

A Foresight of "Nothing But Clash & Chaos.

LONDON, June 24.

Political views are largely reflected in the Commons on the Simon report. Mr. Mardy Jones said he was bitterly disappointed. He was unable to believe that a Labour Government could accept findings which contradicted the depclared policy of the Labourites.

TRAGICALLY INADEQUATE.

Like Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Fenner Brockway considered the recommendations much worse than had been expected. Indeed they were tragically inadequate. He said that unless the Government repudiated the findings, he foresaw nothing but clash and chaos.

ANTEDATE R. T. C.

Commander Kenworthy considered that from the Indian viewpoint, provincial autonomy was most valuable. He said there was no need to fear the Governor's veto, seeing the veto existing in Britain in the hands of the King; but as democratic institutions had developed the Royal veto had progressively diminished. He urged the antedating of the Round Table Conference to August.

"TWO VITAL FLAWS."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer considered two vital flaws were the proposals to place the police in charge of an Indian Minister and that the Viceroy should appoint his colleagues instead of the Crown. He thought the proposals for the future constitution were a distinct improvement.

WANTED EQUAL FOOTING.

Major Graham Pole said if the Round Table Conference was to succeed, it must be made clear that it would prepare a constitution putting Indians on equal footing.

Col. Wedgwood urged that Ministers in Provinces should be made responsible to elected Legislatures.

A LIGHT-HEARTED CONSIDERATION.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said that his first impression was that the Commission had rather lightheartedly considered the question of provincial autonomy without suggesting definite safeguards where law and order were concerned and where vested interest of great landlords had to be considered.

A NON-BRAHMIN VIEW.

Mr. Javalkar was gratified that the wholesale abolition of the Mahrattas' reserved seats had not been advocated. He welcomed the increase of the electorate and thought on the whole proposals would strengthen Non-Brahmin representation in Legislatures.

"ONLY HOPE IN R. T. C. NOW."

Mr. Wellock criticised the reports as "want of courage and imagination," and said the only hope now lay with a free and unfettered Round Table Conference.

A great majority of members of the House of Commons are reluctant to comment at present.

Earl Winterton refused to make a statement.

Sir Herbert Samuel opined that members of the House of Commons should not give opinion until after the Round Table Conference.

"WE HAVE DONE SOMETHING."

In the course of an address before the advertising convention at Hastings, alluding to the Simon Report, Lord Burnham said: "We hope we have done something to clarify public mind regarding what India really is, and the conditions prevailing in the country riven by sects and atomised by caste."

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

New York.—American newspapers devote many columns to the Simon report.

The "New York Times," which prints ten columns, pays tribute to the scrupulous care and heavy sense of responsibility with which the Commission have done their work.

The "Herald Tribune" remarks that Indians will receive enlarged opportunities of participation in Government which should enable them to give the world an idea of their capacity for Self-Government.—Reuter.

BHENDI BAZAR RIOT ECHO.

—:o:—

Six Claims For Compensation.

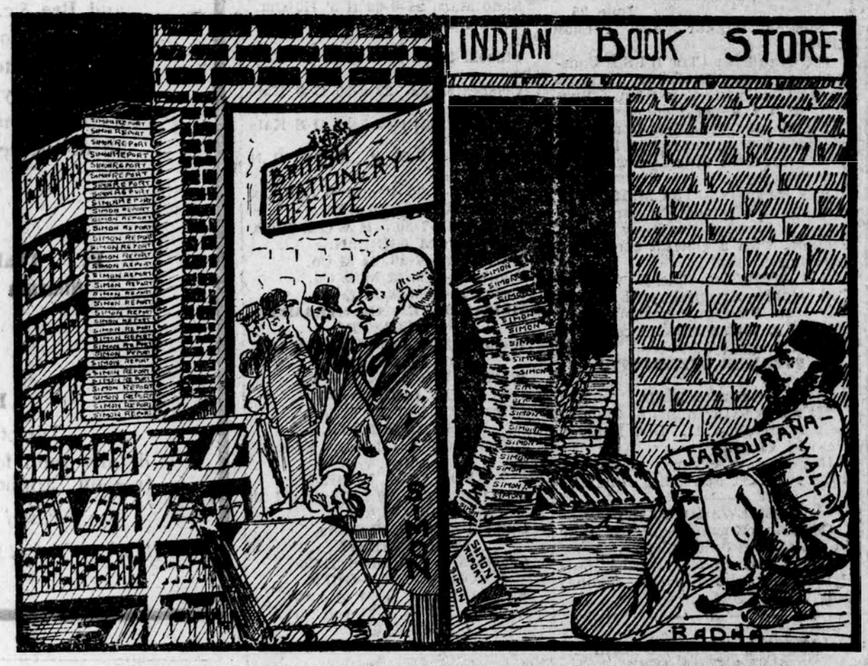
Six claims arising out of the last riot at Bhendy Bazar (on 26th May last) were lodged in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, Mr. Grenville Reynolds Byrne, aged 20 years, an apprentice in a commercial firm, residing with his father in J. J. Hospital, claims Rs. 10,000 in consequence of the injury sustained on the head and also on account of the shock he received by the assault of the rioters. In consequence of this assault, Mr. Bryne, states in his claim before the Magistrate, his memory has suffered and his nerves have considerably been impaired and therefore, he is not able to take proper sleep an njoy his food.

Mr. Bryne's father, Major Henry R. Bryne, Resident Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, has claimed Rs. 4,000 for damage to his Motor Car during Bhendy Bazar riot. This motor car was used by his son Mr. C. R.. Bryne.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co.. Ld., claims Rs. 3,300 for damage to their property at Sandhurst Road.

Inspector Raje of DeLisle Road Police Station and Deputy Inspector Mahankal of Dongri Police Station, have lodged claims for Rs. 491 and Rs. 477 respectively for damage to the police chowkis, while a police constable named Anant Rao has lodged his claims for Rs. 1,000 for injuries during the riot.

His Worship has fixed 19th July to hear the cases arising out of the claims.



SIMON'S FOLLY IS JARIPURANAWALLAH'S OPPORTUNITY!

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Dutt And Two Others Absent From Court.

"ACCUSED'S PROTEST AGAINST INCIDENT OF MAY 12.

LAHORE, June 24.

Three of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case, Dutt, Agyaram and Sukhdev did not attend the court of the Special Tribunal to-day.

Bhagat Singh clearing their position made a statement requiring Mr. Justice Milton, the new President of the Tribunal to dissociate himself fram the beating incident of May 12th and to give an assurance that similar incidents will never be repeated and on the compliance of these demands the accused would decide on their future plan of action.—Free Press.

TODDY AUCTION POSTPONED FOR LACK OF BIDDERS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 21.

The yearly toddy auction sale was held yesterday at the Durbar Hall, under the supervision of the Collector of Dharwar. The Superintendent of Police was present with a large force of armed and unarmed constables. 80 Congress volunteers (of whom 30 were ladies) had stationed themselves at the gate since early morning entreating the prospective bidders not to bid. There was also a large crowd. Instead of the usual scene of hundreds of bidders vieing with one another one witnessed the sorrowful spectacle of only a handful of bidders, hesitating to bid and demanding from the authorities all sorts of assurances preliminary to their making the bids. The Collector postponed the auction for a fortnight.

"KANARA NEWS" CEASES PUBLICATION.

A security of Rs. 1,000 having been demanded of the "Kanara News" of Kumta the paper has ceased publication.

SHINDI TREE FELLING CAMPAIGN GOING STRONG.

The campaign of felling shindi trees is increasing apace in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Thousands of shindi trees have been cut down and consequently 70 per cent. of the shindi shops have been compelled to close down for want of shindi liquor. The annual auction sales of toddy trees are being scarcely attended as the bidders are not sure of any trees surviving this campaign. The intense propaganda which is being carried on by the Congress Committees is also unnerving the bidders.

The arrival of an aeroplane at Hubli and Dharwar and the talks that its pilot had with the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have caused a great stir amongst the people and there is much speculation as regards its visit at this season of the year.

BEAVERBROOK & ROTHERMERE PRESS DENOUNCED.

—:o:—

Baldwin's Policy Endorsed.

CONSERVATIVES' RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, June 24.

400 Conservatives were present at the Caxton Hall meeting, mentioned in the message of the 22nd of June. Proceedings were private, but, it is understood, that Mr. Baldwin outlined the policy embracing rigid economy, free hand in safe-guarding, and closer economic unity of the Empire, with reciprocal preference. He emphasised that the question of holding a referendum as regards food taxes was a "piece of machinery to secure unity of party".

Mr. Baldwin then attacked the Rothermere and Beaverbrook press. "Nothing is more curious in modern evolution" he said "than the effect of enormous fortune rapidly made and control of your own newspaper! It seems to destroy the balance and goes to the head like wine. You find in these cases. (Hearst of America, Rothermere and Beaverbrook) attempts made outside the province of journalism to dictate domineer, and blackmail". Alluding to the attacks against his leadership, Mr. Baldwin declared "I accept the challenge as I accepted the challenge of the Trade Union Council in 1926, and I call it pluff". He mentioned the individual efforts of Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere to influence the Ministerial appointments in the next Conservative Ministry. A more preposterous and insolent demand was never made on the leader of any political party."

The official resolution denouncing the Beaverbrook and Rothermere press, and expressing confidence in Mr. Baldwin as a leader and his policy was passed unanimously. The amendment that there should be no referendum on food taxes and that a Conservative Government should go into the Imperial Conference, with a free hand to make arrangements with Dominions, although received with loud cheers, was defeated.—Reuter.

Bengal Ordinance At Work.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The four youngmen who were arrested at Bibpur in connection with the bomb outrage on premises occupied by a Police Officer were discharged to-day for want of sufficient evidence. But two of them were re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

It is understood that Sjt. Kiran Sankar Ray and five other political prisoners have been transfered from the Dum Dum Jail to the Alipore jail to-day.—Free Press.

No-Tax Campaign Near Howrah

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Eight Volunteers were arrested under section 107 in connection with the no-tax campaign in Maju village near Howrah—Free Press.

MUTINY IN RANGOON JAIL.

—:o:—

Open Fight Between Military Pickets & Convicts.

45 KILLED: 71 INJURED.

RANGOON, June 24.

As a result of mutiny in Rangoon Central Jail. Casualties so far known are two sentries. Two military police, one lorry driver and forty convicts have been killed and eleven warders and sixty convicts injured. Further particulars indicate that incident was unexpected and is unprecedented is the outcome of an organised plot.

At about 3!30 in the afternoon, several hundred convicts, Burmans as well as Indians, working inside the Jail Workshop, suddenly attacked sentries, killing two of them, when they were joined by others. Simultaneously rushing out they seized five rifles. And fifty rounds of ammunition, and dashed towards the Western Gate. They tried to break open the gate while some started sclaing the wall. Military police arrived immediately on the scene when prisoners opened fire, from wall tops, killing two Police and pony. Police also opened fire and caused prisoners to retreat inside when stampede followed. Convicts then mustered strong and resumed attacking the warders. Shots were regularly exchanged for some time between convicts and police, the latter ultimately controlling the situation after a hard struggle. The Governor passed (by?) the jail this evening and made enquiries about the situation.—A. P.

Heavy Casualties.

RANGOON, June 24.

A serious mutiny broke out this afternoon at the Rangoon Central Jail in which the majority of convicts participated, resulting in the Indian driver of the jail press lorry and several convicts being killed while six warders were injured and are lying in the hospital.

It is reported that at about 3 p.m. about half a dozen convicts suddenly attacked the jail armoury, seized arms and ammunitions and started attacking the Warders. Other convicts joined the mutineers. The Military and police were immediately called there and they opened fire. Serious fighting continued and after two hours the situation was brought under control.

It is understood that the casualties among the convicts are very heavy.—A. P.

Naujwan Sabha Offices Searched

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 24.

As a sequal to last night's search, Eshan Ilahi, Secretary, Nawajiwan Sabha, Mulraj of the Workers' Home were arrested.

Reports have been received of searches of Nawajiwan Saba Offices at Lyallpur, Sialkot, and Amrtsar all the papers in these offices being seiped.—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 24.

Since the first of June the G. I. P. Railway has introduced a new special train entitled "The Deccan Queen" between Bombay and Poona. It is described as "stately" and it is unquestionably so. It covers the distance within a little less than three hours and halts only at Karjat and Lonavia. The train is grand, the seats are very comfortable, the journey is the speediest. The name of the train is one of the most romantic, though there is no reason why the "Queen" should be almost coal-black. The dress of the "Queen" is royal, but the colour of the skin—well, it is jarring to the eye-sight! The richer classes of travellers enjoy the trip by the train to and from Bombay and, indeed, the 'Queen" is being widely talked of in those classes.

But, how many travellers make and can make use of this kingly railway train? What is the cost of running of the train and what is the monthly income? These are some of the questions that rise in the mind of every one who cares to think about it. And where are the third class passengers? To this train, there is no third class carriage attached. Cannot a single third class carriage be added to this train? Nor are any additional third class carriages attached either to the Poona Mail or to the Poona Express! The fun of the Railway Management seems to be that, though the "Queen" is begun, the Poona Mail also runs as usual. Naturally, this old mail has to run nearly empty. Who will prefer the old spinster to this new "Queen"? But it is run, and passengers or no passengers the journey must be done. That is the fiat of the Railway Company! The afternoon Poona Express leaving Poona at 3-30 is always scandalously overcrowded. Yet the Railway authorities would not attach any extra carriage to it. There is third class carriage and a half to it and yet the restaurant and other lazury carriages of the few first and the second class passengers must be there.

Not only that the third class passengers have no sufficient accommodation for them. But the timings of their trains also are mostly very inconvenient. In the morning, between six and eleven half a dozen trains run between Poona and Bombay. The Madras fast passengers always takes care to be late and then all the Poona trains, namely, the "Deccan Queen" and the "Mail" leave it behind them, though it is due to start at 6 a.m. The Sholapur passenger has the "Purna Swarajya" of starting from Poona and reaching Bombay at any time it chooses, according to the convenience of the faster trains. The "Deccan Queen" is all right in its arrivals and departures. The Mail follows it, but with a microscopic number of passengers. The third and inter class express which is the only train of some comfort and convenience to the poor passengers starts late at 8-30 a.m. and reaches V. T. at 12-30 in the depth of noon! Why should the richer persons only reach Bombay early and the poorer have no objection to going to Bombay in the advanced forenoon? But who is to question the divine right of the rich persons and of the Railway Company who endevours to maintain that right. The third class people have a number of grievances against the Poona-Bombay Railway service. But who is to listen to them and care to redress them! And in the meantime the "Deccan Queen" plies between the two capitals of the Presidency and the more favoured classes enjoy the speediest trip through the Bhore Ghaut which has, now in the rains, the most enchanting natural scenary of showers continuously falling thick and fast, the clouds enveloping the whole valley and the trees, the waterfalls pouring down from high, the whole mountain-scape dressed in rich and flowing garments of green verdure and foliage!

PICKETING OF SHOPS.

The picketing of shops is being daily extended. Now about 60 shops have been brought under its operation. It is being successfully conducted by both men and women volunteers. The other day a ladies' procession attended by several hundreds of ladies, old and young, passed through the main streets and Swadeshi vow was preached by all speakers in the meeting held after the procession. Some women have enlisted themselves as volunteers for picketing. The morning round of ladies of course go on with increasing enthusiasm. The enthusiasm is proving infectious. For in several places in Poona even young girls of 8 and 10 are taking out their own "Prabhat Feris" as they are fashionably styled now-a-days.

SHOWERS OF RAIN.

Since yesterday it has been raining here. The showers are never as thick and fast as in Bombay. But it always drizzles. The streets are proverbially muddy and slippery. It seems the rain, on this side, may be said to have begun well.

The appeal in the Municipal President case will be heard in the Additional Sessions Judge's Court on the 20th.

To the three vacancies in the All-India Congress Committee from Maharashtra P. C. C. Messrs. V. J. Patel, P. K. Sherailkar and G. V. Palsule have been elected unopposed.

GANDHITES AT HEART.

—:o:—

Millions Who Wish Well Of Movement.

URAN GIVES FEW TIPS TO LORD IRWIN.

Mr. R. J. Tungekar has addressed the following letter to the Viceroy, on behalf of the residents and merchants of Uran:—

The merchants and residents of Uran regret the repressive policy adopted by the Government against the Press and the public, not to speak of the unwise policy of keeping under arrest Mahatma Gandhi, who is the real leader of India.

We assure your Excellency's Government that Gandhiji stands for the improvement of the economic condition of the country and for quenching the thirst of an awakened people to live as a free nation.

Had it been otherwise, the present movement would not have been welcomed by a majority of traders, merchants, industrialists, mill owners, professionals, artisans and labourers.

SILENT SATYAGRAHIS.

Apart from those who take a leading part publicly in the movement, there is still a greater majority of people who seem to be quiet and indifferent but who really, in their heart of hearts pray for the success of the movement.

The entire commercial India is now able to see clearly that, the Indian Government is run to uphold Britain's commercial greatness.

If the Round Table Conference is held without Mahatma Gandhi it will do no good.

MIGHT IS RIGHT.

The repressive policy will only widen the gulf between the ruler and the ruled. The age when might prevailed over right has now departed. All the great nations of the world now believe that right is the only might.

It is very strange that the Indian people are duped with promises of the morrow which never comes. The rulers may believe that the Indian people are not yet ripe for enjoying a Dominion Status but, as the Government will see in the near future, the people know exactly what they want and should get.

We do not believe for a moment that the British Government will hesitate to admit the just and legitimate demands of the Indian people if that Government were apprised of the actual facts of the situation.

A FEW TIPS TO LORD IRWIN.

We, therefore, respectfully beg the Government to consider the following:—

To confer with Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues.

To do away with the repressive policy

To annul the Press and other Ordinances.

To release all the political prisoners connected with the movement of civil disobedience.

To declare the immediate granting of Dominion Status.

To give Hindus, Muslims and other minority communities an opportunity to settle their own claims between themselves.

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